The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Annual Race Between the Rival University Crews.

Unusually Close Contest Over the Entire Course.

Cambridge the Winner by a Length and a Half.

Protest Against the Abrogation of the French Commercial Treaty.

Dissensions in the Ranks of the National Labor Party.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The Annual Contest Won by the Cambridge Crew by a Length and a Half.

LONDON, March 23.—The annual race between the eight-oared crew of the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs, took place today, over the usual course of four miles two furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and resulted in favor of the Cambridge men. The day was unfavorable, both for spectators and contestants. A snow-storm prevailed all the morning, and at one time it was reported and generally believed that the race would be postponed. To this report, perhaps, as much as to the inclemency of the weather, was due the fact that the attendance of spectators was very meagre in comparison with the crowds which this contest usually attracts to the banks of the Thames. Nevertheless there were many thousands of people assembled along the course, who maintained their enthusiasm despite the unfavorable surroundings, and cheered lustily as the varying events of the race seemed to change the probabilities of its issue.

At the hour of starting the snow was still falling heavily, and the water of the Thames was rough and "lumpy," but the boats drew into the stream promptly, and were greeted with rounds of cheers from either bank.

The Oxford boat had the lead at the start, but kept it for less than half a mile, the "light blues" coming up and going ahead at Bishop's Creek. The next mile was a steady pull by both crews, Cambridge keeping its slight advantage. Opposite the Soap-works, the "dark blues" spurted and reached the side of Cambridge. For a short distance the boats were head and head, but Cambridge soon slightly increased its stroke, and passed Hammersmith Bridge a length in advance. This advantage was kept until the boats came to what is known as "Corney Reach," where the water was found to be lumpy, and the Oxfords' superb rowing and fine steersmanship gained splendidly upon their rivals. Cambridge was badly steered through the "Reach," past Chiswick Eyot, but directly afterward answered well to the call of GOLDIE with a spurt of thirty-seven strokes per minute. Thence to the Barnes Railway Bridge the struggle between the contending crews was a series of severe and continuous spurtings, during which Oxford reached as high as forty-two strokes per minute. Cambridge, however, continued to lead, and finished in good style, passing the Ship at Mortlake one length and a half ahead, in 21 minutes 14 seconds. Another account fixes the time at 21 minutes 53 seconds.

THE OXFORD CREW.

Mr. LESLEY, President of the Oxford University Boat Club, had great difficulty in making up his crew this year, as there were very few recruits, and none of them first-rate men, as compared with previous years. Of the old crew four were at first reported as available, but one of them, Mr. EDWARDS-MOSS, was unfortunately not able through illness to accept a seat in the crew. So the Old Guard was reduced to three—GILES, MALAN and LESLEY—though the crew was afterward further strengthened by Mr. PAYNE, a high class, who consented to row GILES retiring in his favor. The crew as formed for the race, according to the latest advices, was as follows:

	Stone.	Pounds.
1. Ormsby, Lincoln (bow)	11	0
2. Andrey, New College	11	8
3. Payne, St. John's	12	10
4. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	4½
5. Malan, Worcester	13	8
6. Black, New College	12	0½
7. Michison, Pembroke	12	4
8. Lesley, Pembroke	12	0½

The style of rowing of this crew was uniform, cleaner in finish than last year, the beginning of the stroke was well-defined, and the swing long and lively. The principal fault was a tendency to hang before getting into the water, and inaccuracy in feathering the oar. Taking altogether, the crew had more style, more swing and time, less lumber, and not quite so much "brute" force as the crew of last year, and were considered far superior to their antagonists.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

This crew was on the whole a more advanced than the Oxford crew, in point of training, though there were glaring faults in their style of rowing, as well as inequalities in time and swing. Of the Light Blues, seven, six and four were veterans. Five was a new man, very long in arms and body, so that he got an ordinary reach with less inclination of body, so that he looked like rowing "short." FRENCH (No. 3) was a rather weak man. Two was small, but had good form and did a fair amount of work. Bow rowed awkwardly and crookedly. The entire crew was palpably weaker in physique than the one of last year. While practicing there was a fair but not wonderful grip of the beginning of the stroke, and the oars were, with two exceptions, rowed clean and well home. Stroke side was in good time, but all of them feather more or less under water—two, perhaps, the least to blame of the four. Bow side feathered clean, but not in time; three and five are generally later than seven. The names and weights are:

	Stone.	Pounds.
1. Benson, Trinity	11	2
2. Robinson, Christ's	11	13½
3. French, Emmanuel	11	6½
4. Spencer, Trinity	12	7½
5. Reed, Trinity	12	7
6. Close, Trinity	11	13
7. Randolph, Trinity	11	12
8. Goldie, St. John's	12	7
C. H. Roberts, Jesus (coxwain)	6	8

FRANCE.

Foreign Ministers Protest Against the Abrogation of the Commercial Treaties.

PARIS, March 23.—Lord LYONS, the English Ambassador to France, and Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador, have had a lengthy interview with Count DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the French commercial policy. It is stated that the two Ministers expressed the deep regret felt by their respective Governments at the course pursued by France, and that Señor OLOZAGA further stated if duties were collected in contravention of the treaties which do not expire until 1877, Spain would be forced to make reprisals.

The Boston Eight-Hour League Protest Against the Action of the National Labor Party.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Boston Eight-hour League protests against the platform of the National Labor Party, adopted at Columbus, Ohio, for the following reasons: First, because it does not contain a statement of the underlying principles of the movement, nor propose any measures that will remedy existing evils; second, because it deals mainly with finance, currency and taxation, questions of little consequence to the laborer, inasmuch as reducing taxation or decreasing interest will result in a corresponding reduction of wages, as wages are everywhere regulated by the cost of living; third, because it did not demand the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, and petition for its further extension to the patent laws, instead of asking for a law already in existence; fourth, because it did not denounce that barbarism of the North, the factory system that forces tens of thousands of children from seven to fifteen years of age to toil in overheated rooms eleven and twelve hours a day; a system that is dwarfing their minds, crippling their forms, and rearing a class whose existence endangers the perpetuity of our government; fifth, because of its neglect to thank Hon. GEO. F. HOAR for his bill for a National Bureau of Labor, and his demand for its passage by the Senate, and the subsequent appointment by the Senate of a majority of the Commissioners from the ranks of the friends of labor; sixth, because it failed to extend its friendly greeting to our brothers in Europe, of every nationality, struggling with us for labor's redemption.

MEXICO.

Outrages on an American Citizen at Saltillo.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 22.—The following news from Monterey, the 19th, has been received here: "Gen. TREVIN had visited Saltillo for the purpose of raising a forced loan of $20,000, and his agents had visited Monterey, where a forced loan of $50,000 was levied. The stores of those who refused to pay were broken open, and goods to the amount of the tax imposed were taken therefrom. The store of a prominent American merchant had been opened, and goods to a large amount forcibly taken away. Gen. MARTINEZ is besieging San Louis Potosi, while GUERNA'S army is confronting ROCHA, near Zacatecas, with a part of TREVINO'S forces. Fifty of CORTINA'S men have formed a camp at Zapala Ranch, above Roma, Texas, from whence they are making raids into Mexico, robbing stores and ranches and returning to Texas with their booty. The authorities are taking measures to arrest them.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Present Winter the Severest on Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The steam-ship *Great Republic*, from Hong Kong Jan. 23, arrived here today. She experienced a terrific storm during the passage. Near Ocean Island, she saw what was supposed to be portions of the wreck of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, lost there, floating at sea. The *Great Republic* brings J. W. HARDING, M. H. MACAWBER, and two Japanese, for New-York; 5,121 packages of tea, 305 packages of silk and 283 packages of merchandise, for New-York; and smaller lots for Hartford, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto. She left at Hong Kong the United States frigate *Colorado*, and at Yokohama the United States steamers *Alaska* and *Idaho*. Her advices state that the past Winter had been the most severe ever experienced on the coasts of China and Japan.

THE RIVAL TOWNS.

The Iowa Railroads to Remove Their Offices to Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, March 22.—The statement as telegraphed from Council Bluffs that a Kuklux Klan will be or has been organized by Omaha people to tear up the railroads in Iowa or to interfere with the new bridge in any way, is utterly absurd, as are also the statements from the same source concerning the proposed action of the Nebraska Convention called by prominent men from all parts of this State for March 27. There is a desire manifested, that the questions at issue may be left with the Courts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 23.—The Iowa Railroad Directors have decided, and will stand by their decision, that in transfers of goods they will not receipt for them further than Council Bluffs, unless the Union Pacific Railroad Company receipt and become responsible for them at the transfer grounds here. They will not recognize a third party. Four Iowa railroads terminating here will vacate their offices in Omaha on Monday, and take their entire materials to this side of the river, so as to be more convenient to the legal terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Iowa Railroad Companies have given orders to their agents to have the word Omaha stricken from their tickets, and Council Bluffs put on in its stead.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 23—7 P. M.—An area of low barometer has moved from Lake Superior south-eastward into Canada and north of Lake Ontario. The area of snow from Tennessee to the upper lakes has extended eastward over the Middle and New-England States. Clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds have extended eastward to Lake Michigan, Ohio, Maryland and the South Atlantic coast. The winds have veered to easterly over the Western Gulf States. Brisk and high westerly winds are now prevailing from Lake Michigan eastward over the lower lakes. The rivers have fallen at Omaha, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, and risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer north of Lake Ontario will move eastwardly over the New-England States, and brisk and high north-westerly winds will extend from the lower lakes to the East and Middle Atlantic coasts. Clear weather will prevail on Sunday over the Middle States, except, probably, along the lower lake region, and extend over New-England by and on Sunday morning. Easterly to southerly winds will prevail over the Western Gulf States, with, very probably, threatening weather. Falling barometer and with winds backing to southerly are probable for the north-west during the night, and extend to the Ohio Valley and over the upper lakes on Sunday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston, Burlington, Cape May, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Haven, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Mount Washington, New-London, New-York, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Portland, Toledo, Toronto, and fell in this city last night and this afternoon. Rain, succeeding the snow of last night, has fallen at Cape May, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Savannah, and Wilmington, N. C.

Sale of a Prominent Western Newspaper—It Will Continue in the Same Political Faith.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—GEO. W. FISHBACK made the first payment of the purchase-money for the *Democrat* today, and presented secured notes for the remainder, payable at three and six months, which were approved and accepted by the Court. Mr. FISHBACK will take possession of the *Democrat* on Monday morning. The *Democrat* will publish editorially to-morrow the following:

"So many unauthenticated reports concerning the future management and course of the *Democrat* have been in circulation since the commencement of legal proceedings respecting its proprietorship, that we deem it proper to say that at no period of the controversy has a change in its policy as to national questions been in issue. The purchasing partner has been in his journalistic career a strong and undeviating supporter of the principles of the Republican Party, and his increased interest in the business of this journal makes him more instead of less concerned for the welfare and success of that party and its candidates."

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post* has recently had a conversation on political topics with Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, and that journal sums it up as follows: He continues to adhere to the party of which he has been so long an efficient member. He believes in its past, is proud of its present, and has faith in its future. He will support the Philadelphia candidates, and will stand upon the Philadelphia platform. He believes that the Temperance law on our statute books, or one substantially like it, is demanded by the people, and that, if it were now repealed, a more stringent one would be enacted at the end of an exciting contest; but he trusts that no extreme constructions will be given to the law so as to make it oppressive, and suggests that relief should be provided for by the repeal of any provisions which may prove, on trial, to be unjust. On the whole, the Governor is in substantial concurrence with the Republican Party, and is a fair representative of the spirit and wants of the State.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Valmaseda's Hopes—The Student Question—The Revolutionists in the East—The Howard Case—An Important Prisoner—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 17, 1872.

Gen. VALMASEDA left just one week ago, and will, undoubtedly, try to make his assertion good, that the revolution will be over by the month of May. But his evident desire to quell the rebellion and the comparatively insignificant number of insurgents now in arms, will only partially contribute toward the desired end, and it is more than probable that VALMASEDA will not be able to finish the war. In case he is unsuccessful, I am positive, that he will leave for Spain before the 1st of June, allowing his successor to try his hand on the pie, which RODAS and VALMASEDA have left in the oven. VALMASEDA has done, and is doing a great deal, but even he is deceived by his subordinates, although not to the same extent as RODAS. They write that the revolution is over, and give tremendous accounts of battle on paper, presenting the real aspect of affairs in such a manner as to delight the Captain-General, but when least expected the reported pacified district is as much overrun by insurgent bands as when the rebellion was acknowledged to be strong and active. If the Havana Volunteers, who had offered their services so many times on paper, had only gone to guard the military *cordon*, and allowed the regulars there to take the field, it is almost certain that the revolution would now be but an insignificant affair; but when VALMASEDA accepted their services their patriotism cooled off, and prudence counseled them to remain quietly at home, to read the papers and to criticise the doings of the regular army and navy.

THE STUDENT QUESTION.

The student question continues to occupy public attention, and is also a bone of contention among the Volunteers. The First, Second, Third and Artillery battalions are in favor of having the boys set free. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions of Chasseurs are opposed to the measure. The mothers of the students called on Duke ALEXIS, and requested him to intercede in favor of the prisoners, and the Duke who, however, had been informed that such an attempt would be made, received them politely, and told them he would attend to it, which he failed to do, except in so far as to mention the matter to VALMASEDA. The latter gave him his stereotyped answer: "I am sorry for the boys, but the matter is in the hands of the Government at Madrid." ALEXIS, like a good royalist, of course, did not trouble his head any more about the children of supposed insurgents; and although reports to the contrary have been circulated, your correspondent is aware that the matter was mentioned only once. The boys will not be released by VALMASEDA (because he does not dare to do so) until he can manage to capture some important personage of the revolutionists or gain some battle of consequence.

RECOGNITION OF A MARRIAGE.

Miss AMELIA HAMEL, of New-Orleans, the daughter of J. B. HAMEL, at present a commission merchant of Havana, who was married to Prince LUIS DE BOURBON in New-York in 1869, and whose marriage had not been recognized by the groom's family, has now been recognized by the Count and Countess DE AQUILA, (the parents of the Prince,) and also by FRANCISCO II., Ex-King of Naples, and chief of the family. The Ex-King has also bestowed the title of Count and Countess DE ROCA GUGLIELMA on the young couple. If to this universal recognition a fair income is added, the young folks will have no reason to complain.

NEWS FROM THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The report that the Cubans in the Eastern Department had gotten up a plan to depose CESPEDES, and proclaim Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ in his stead, is received from several sources, and, like other statements of the kind, may have an origin. MAXIMO GOMEZ is undoubtedly a very brave and noble soldier, and as it is stated that he would be supported by Gens. INCLAN, GARRIDO and MODESTO DIAZ, his party would be that of the fighting men, and therefore the strongest. Nearly all the prominent Cuban chiefs are foreigners, SARRIDO being a Venezuelan, DIAZ and GOMEZ Dominicans, and INCLAN a Mexican. Positive information as to the truth of the report has not been received from trustworthy Cuban sources, and the whole story may only be another edition of one of the usual rows among the leaders.

THE HOWARD CASE.

No case has attracted more attention, and yet been more mismanaged, than the case of Dr. JOHN E. HOWARD, of Cienfuegos. Dr. HOWARD informed your assistant correspondent that a certain official (not a Spanish official) had told him that his case had been neglected at Washington. Those who know the promptness and efficiency of the Secretary of State believe this is untrue, and that the fault must be looked for nearer home. The very natural consequence has been that Dr. HOWARD went to Spain on Friday on the Spanish steamer *Antonio Lopez*, wearing the garb of a felon and a heavy chain riveted to his waist and ankle. The Spanish authorities claimed that Dr. HOWARD was not an American but a Spanish citizen, but your correspondent has taken pains to investigate this assertion, as also the one that the doctor's father had been not only a Spanish citizen, but also a Commissary of Police; he has found both charges to be false. And here it may be proper to state that in order to obtain accurate information regarding Americans it is always best to call on the English, French or German Consuls, who are always well posted and always ready to afford any information in their power. Dr. HOWARD registered his name on the books of the United States Consulate at the end of 1868 or the beginning of 1869; whether Mr. FOX or Mr. MORRIS furnished the State Department with this information is not known. His police cedula of 1860 positively stated that Mr. HOWARD was a citizen of Philadelphia, and if the cedula of 1870 stated differently it was by an unwarranted act on the part of the Commissary of Police, instigated, as is generally supposed, by JOSE JOAQUIN VERDAGER, a notary public of Cienfuegos, and a bitter personal enemy of the doctor. This same VERDAGER swore at the trial that the doctor had been at a place called Lechuzo, a small settlement where the Cuban leaders met when the revolution broke out in the Cinco Villas. Eleven witnesses swore to the contrary, and other testimony was obtained proving an alibi. Nevertheless the doctor was convicted of the charge. But the assertion that the doctor's father had been a Commissary of Police is based on the ridiculous fact that the Government appointed him, although the Doctor's father, then and there, "refused to accept the appointment, and never held any office, then or after," basing his refusal on the fact that he had no desire to hold an office, much less that of Commissary of Police, and, furthermore, that even if he had such a desire, he would be unfit to hold the position, "as he was entirely unacquainted with the Spanish language." Mr. HOWARD, Sr., did not learn Spanish during his five years' residence in Cienfuegos, where he died. When his death occurred, his son, the present Dr. EMILIO HOWARD, was only ten years of age, and, even according to Spanish law, could not be considered a Spanish citizen. The Doctor came to the United States, where he studied, took out his diploma and became of age. He was admitted to practice in the Island of Cuba, on approval of his diploma by the Faculty of the Havana University. This disproves the charge that any of the Howards are Spanish citizens.

And, in regard to the trial, if the following story be true, much of the testimony taken was false. "MANUEL DE JESUS CAPOTE" runs this tale, "a surrendered insurgent, gave very damaging testimony against the Doctor; CAPOTE then fled and went to New-York, where he said that all his declarations in Cuba had been made under intimidation. This declaration of CAPOTE, I understand, was laid before the Spanish Consul in New-York, and by him sent to the Spanish Minister in Washington, who in turn is reported to have turned it over to Mr. FISH, the latter intending to send it to Cuba. Now, if this is all true, as alleged, why did not the Spanish Consul forward the document at once to the authorities here, as in the usual course? I am inclined to believe that CAPOTE did not make any declaration before the Spanish Consul, but before some New-York notary. From a letter written by Dr. HOWARD, yesterday, to a friend of your correspondent, I extract the following:

"Respecting my case, I can assure you that all the statements made during the trial are mere calumnies which my enemies have coldly brought against me. This is amply proven by the fact that they could not present any evidence against me, for the simple reason that I have never been a partisan of those who are visibly causing the division of this island."

When Dr. HOWARD went on board yesterday it was pitiful to see the old man drag his chain up the gangway, clad in the homespun of the Penitentiary convicts. Through the instrumentality of his friends and the kindness of the Spanish officers, who overstepped their duty in order to be kind to the prisoner, and in one case made themselves liable to punishment in giving him permission to take some clothing along, a healthy prisoner carried the valise of the Doctor, who was too weak to do it himself. On such occasions the difference between the officer of volunteers and the officer of regulars becomes notable. The latter is always kind, the former is often biased by his political feelings, which kill the better element in his nature.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

But if Dr. HOWARD was so well treated, a companion of his, who had been brought aboard before daylight yesterday morning, was not so fortunate, he being no less than the celebrated DOMINGO GIRAL, an ex-member of the Cuban Chambers when that body existed in all its glory, and who made himself famous by ordering three Cubans, then on the way to surrender, to be hung to trees, the day before he himself surrendered. The relatives of the Cubans who were put to death appeared against GIRAL, charging him with murder, and the man was sentenced to death, and would have been executed had it not been for the good nature of VALMASEDA, who, unable to withstand the demands of GIRAL'S numerous relatives and of many influential Spaniards, pardoned him, commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life at Ceuta. Of course, it is understood that all these political prisoners will be pardoned the moment the revolution is over, whenever that will be. To show the care with which GIRAL was brought from Puerto Principe it is only necessary to state that on the steamer he was locked up in a state-room by himself, and a sentry placed at the door. That on his arrival at Havana he was taken by night to the Cabaña, and there placed in a cell by himself, with a sentry before the railing, and that on Friday morning he was taken on board of the Spanish mail steamer before the sun made his appearance, and there locked up without having spoken a word during his stay in Havana. The officers of the Cabaña were under strict orders not to divulge even the presence of GIRAL. His brother FRANCISCO is still here, and DOMINGO was very lucky to arrive at a time when Ramon Herrera's or Ampudia's boys did not garrison the Cabaña.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. STEPHANI has absconded, his many speculations having brought him only trouble and the loss of his own and his friends' capital. The defalcation is estimated to amount to $150,000 or $200,000....The small-pox continues to increase, and the authorities are urging the people to be vaccinated, but the number of people heeding the advice is very small....The hotels are crowded with Americans....The assassins of ANTONIO MARIA RUIZ and his servant, at Remedios, have been discovered, and, to the general astonishment, they are two Police officers and the telegraph operator whom RUIZ had as a companion. It is expected that all three will be garroted. QUASIMODO.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Our Navy in South America—The Custom-House Investigation—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House met in Committee of the Whole for general debate only.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Dispatches have been forwarded to the Department from Commander BADGER, of the *Ticonderoga*, dated Bahai, Brazil, Jan. 27. He announces his arrival at Macelo (?) on the 17th, and that he remained there five and a half days to refresh the crew. He received very polite attentions from the authorities. There was no American shipping in port. Our trade with this port seems to be limited. The *Ticonderoga* arrived at Bahai on the 26th of January, and on the morning of the 27th saluted the Brazilian flag, and also a Brazilian Commander in port, which salutes were returned. Business was dull there, and very little shipping in port. Commander BADGER mentions the arrival at Pernambuco of the United States surveying vessel *Hassler*. He offered the expedition any assistance in his power, but it was not needed, their wants being confined to obtaining a supply of coal. There was no sickness at Bahai, though at Pernambuco the yellow fever prevailed exclusively among the shipping in the harbor. There had been many deaths. The *Ticonderoga* was to sail for Rio de Janeiro Jan. 30. The ship up to the date of this letter was healthy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New-York Custom-house Investigation Committee, at a meeting today, examined LEWIS J. KIRK, whose object was to contradict the testimony of Messrs. REDMAN and WHITESIDES, who were the only two merchants, to his knowledge, who complained of him in connection with his seizure of their books and papers. Special agent of the Treasury, BRUSH, was examined, when the Committee adjourned.

SUSPENSION OF AN ARMY OFFICER FROM SERVICE.

The President has directed a commutation of the sentence to suspension from rank for eighteen months, and forfeiture of all pay for that period, except $50 per month, in the case of Second Lieut. EDWARD LYNCH, of the Eighth Infantry, recently tried by Court-martial, for conduct unbecoming an officer, and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today was $704,000; shipments, $393,000; notes shipped, $664,000; bonds held on security for national bank circulation, $374,324,650, and for public deposits, $15,659,000; national bank notes outstanding, $332,280,274; internal revenue receipts today, $297,324; the receipts for the month, $8,008,174, and for the fiscal year to date, $94,288,517.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were:

Coin	$119,042,747
Currency	10,033,076
Certificates	30,290,500

Personal.

Col. J. N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Col. A. W. Hobark, of Boston, and Col. A. Maureau, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. John T. Croxton of Kentucky; Hon. Marcus P. Morton, of Troy, and Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Washington; Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City; Judge B. B. Meeker, of Minneapolis, and a delegation of the G. O. Evans State War Claims consisting of Hon. J. L. Graham, Hon. R. A. McConnell, W. A. Wallace, Esq., D. M. White, Esq., and Howell Jones, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Preston, of Kentucky; Alexander Ramsey, Esq., of St. Paul; and Church Howe, Esq., of Wyoming Territory, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Assemblyman Rush C. Hawkins and Col. E. McMurdy, of Albany, are at the St. James Hotel. Col. D. W. C. Simpson, of Texas; Major J. W. Cooper, of Buffalo; and A. P. Sturtevant, Esq., of Norwich, are at the Sturtevant House. Ex-Congressman R. M. Cormine, of Washington, and G. McOmbar, of Saratoga Springs, are at the Gilsey House.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The river continues rising at Omaha.

Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, is urged to write the history of that State.

The horse distemper is causing dismay in Hartford and Boston.

Vice-President COLFAX completed his fiftieth year yesterday.

The United States steamer *Congress* was at Madeira on March 11.

The sentence of the Naval Court-martial in Capt. STEVENS' case, will probably be issued on Monday.

JOSEPH M. FOLSOM, of Belmont, was appointed Bank Commissioner in New-Hampshire yesterday.

The steamers *America*, from Havre, and *Cuba*, from Liverpool, have arrived at Halifax, N. S., short of coal.

The residence of HENRY P. SMITH on Southern-avenue, at Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $15,000.

A maiden lady named KETTLE, aged fifty, and possessed of considerable property, hanged herself from an apple-tree in Quincy, Friday.

The manufacturing establishments at Halifax, N. S., have been compelled to suspend work owing to the scarcity of coal.

The accident to the snow-plow train, reported Friday, occurred on the St. Paul and Pacific Road, and not the Northern Pacific as stated.

The Tennessee Democratic State Committee is to hold a meeting in Nashville on Thursday next.

King AMADEUS, of Spain, has conferred the title of Count Mortera on RAMAN HERRERA, Colonel of the Fifth Havana Volunteers.

The devil's fiddle has reached San Francisco, and the boys are daily putting nervous people to torture.

A large meeting of the leading citizens of Poughkeepsie was held last night, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade.

The woman who was shot at the Madison House, in Cincinnati, on Friday, was the wife of JOHN WHITNEY, a circus manager.

The blockade of the Eastern and North American Railroad is at last broken, and the train from St. John arrived at Bangor, Me., yesterday.

By the falling of a high wall on the site of LILL'S brewery, in the North Division, Chicago, yesterday, seven men were injured, one of them fatally.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Michigan Central track, drawing a heavy train, exploded yesterday morning with great violence. Only the engineer was injured.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Evans fraud was in session at Philadelphia yesterday. The Committee have resolved to go to New-York.

Owing to the storm prevailing in England, the departure of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA for Germany, to visit her daughter, the wife of the Prince Imperial, is delayed for a few days.

The Tammany refugees who were reported to be living luxuriously at the Victoria Hotel, at St. John, N. B., have not been seen or heard of there.

The United States steamer *Powhatan*, convoying the iron-clad *Canonicus*, arrived at Fortress Monroe at noon yesterday, from Philadelphia, and proceeded to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, is to deliver the address at a clebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in Jacksonville, that State, on Thursday next.

The Spring election in Michigan this year will be confined entirely to local offices in the several municipalities. It occurs on Monday, April 1.

Surgeon GEORGE W. WOOD and Assistant-Surgeon CLARENCE E. BLACK are detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

The Wisconsin Legislature has completed all its business of importance, and most of the members have gone home, although the final adjournment does not take place until Tuesday.

In consequence of the prolonged Winter, Poughkeepsie is short of coal, and fears are entertained that the furnaces will be compelled to cease operations.

In the Virginia Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution of instructions for the United States Senators from Virginia to vote for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee was rejected.

Dr. W. A. HUDSON was convicted at St. Louis, in the Criminal Court yesterday, of manslaughter in the second degree, for procuring an abortion on ANN E. MAGILL, about a year ago, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Pilot-boat *Slicer*, at Fortress Monroe, reports that a schooner, name unknown, is sunk in six fathoms of water about five miles off Cape Henry. Her maintop-mast and the end of her gaff are out of the water.

The White Star Steam-ship *Baltic*, which left Queenstown Friday, for New-York, carries out the reply of Earl GRANVILLE to the dispatch of Secretary FISH, relative to the claims for consequential damages.

The House of Lords has adjourned over for the Easter holidays, and will not reassemble until the 8th of April. The House of Commons will adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 8th of April.

Some person attempted to set fire to the University Hall at Harvard College, early on Friday morning, by means of paper and wood saturated with kerosene piled against the front door. It was discovered by the Police.

The Coroner's Jury in the steam-boiler explosion case at Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday found that the explosion was caused by the safety-valve being overweighted to prevent its warning of excess of steam to the engineer.

The old story of the man who hastily married an ugly woman because he supposed she had a lottery ticket that had drawn the big prize, has just been retold, in Doylestown, Penn. This time the woman had exchanged the ticket for a set of false teeth.

The steam-boat *Walter Brett* reached New-Hamburg, from New-York, yesterday afternoon. The steam-boat *Hasbrouck* will leave for New-York on Monday night. The weather is mild, and the chances are that navigation will be permanently opened on Monday.

A man named CLARK, in Cold Spring, near Otis, Mass., yesterday accidentally shot and killed his sister, aged twenty-three years, and wounded her daughter, six years old, so that amputation of her arm was necessary. The woman's head was shattered.

The Attorney-General of Ohio decided that a woman cannot be a notary public in that State. The applicant is a graduate in the classical course of Heidelberg College, has read law a year, and is said to be well qualified for the position sought.

Gov. BROWN'S Missouri friends assert that his name has not been withdrawn as a candidate for the "Liberal" Republican nomination for the Presidency, and will not be; and that, on the contrary, he will be urged for the high honor with all the influence that the Missouri Liberals legitimately possess.

Judge MURRAY, of Delaware County, has dissolved the injunction restraining the lease of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to GREEN and SATTERLEE. The latter are running the road as agents of the Company. The employes have not been paid in two months and are indignant, of course.

The State Treasurer of Missouri has been sued for $9,107, the amount of a warrant issued by order of Ex-Gov. CLAIB. JACKSON, in payment for powder furnished the rebel militia organized under authority of an act passed by the called session of the State Legislature in 1861. Other warrants to a large amount depend upon the issue of this case.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the supreme impersonation of misrule and corrupt despotism in Lousiana is in opposition to President GRANT, in common with a number of Northern Republicans who count upon Gov. WARMOTH to carry the State for a Republican-Democratic-coalition Presidential ticket, and for himself, in the coming elections.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, in a conciliatory spirit, says: "If the Radical Congress cannot stretch its little and mean soul up to the standard of 'universal amnesty,' let it erect a monument to its infamy by simply excluding the names of DAVIS, VANCE, TOOMBS, STEPHENS, and others, who will live in honored remembrance when their persecutors will be known only to be despised by the good and patriotic of all nations."

Wills of Archbishop Spalding and Father Coskery.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 23.

The wills of the late Archbishop SPALDING and the late Father COSKERY, administrator of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, were admitted to probate, yesterday, in the Orphans' Court, and letters testamentary were granted on the estate of each to Bishop JAMES GIBBONS, of North Carolina, who is left executor. All of the property, real and personal, belonging to the Archbishop, including that acquired by the will of the late Bishop McGILL, except the real estate in Kentucky belonging to the Archbishop, which was left to Bishop McCLOSKY, of Louisville, was bequeathed to Father COSKERY, providing he was living in the State of Maryland at the time of the death of the Archbishop, and if not to Bishop THOMAS FOLEY. All of the estate of Father COSKERY, including that acquired by the will of Archbishop SPALDING, was bequeathed to Bishop JAMES GIBBONS.

A WEEK OF STORMS.

The Late Low Temperature—Disastrous Effect on the Fruit Crop—Suspension of Building—Laborers out of Employment.

For the past ten years a general impression prevailed that the climate of the Metropolis was becoming more genial, approximating in Winter to that enjoyed by Maryland and Delaware. This March, however, has dissipated that hope, and our future Winters may partake more of the character that prints of Broadway in 1848 exhibit, when sleigh-bells made the air melodious, and furs were indispensable from December to April. The causes of the extraordinary change even the most accomplished meteorologists have failed to determine. Snow, we are told, fell in England during the late boat-race, which is very unusual in a land where primroses and violets are now in full bloom. March, like a lion, has roared pretty loudly up to present date. The past three weeks have been made up of inclement days in which every hour showed a sudden change. Chill November's curly blast, December's piercing cold, February's sleet and April's sunshine and showers have contributed their peculiarities to each successive day. The sun, which has now reached an altitude of thirty degrees is powerful, but his beams have failed to disperse the all-prevading sense of dampness and chilliness. To show what a change has taken place between the past week and the corresponding days of last year, the following table of average temperature will amply demonstrate:

	1872.	1871.
Saturday, March 16	26.3	41.6
Sunday, March 17	33.2	50.7
Monday, March 18	32.3	50.8
Tuesday, March 19	38.3	54.6
Wednesday, March 20	21.1	46.5
Thursday, March 21	20.3	46.7
Friday, March 22	29.7	4.
Saturday, March 23	33.4	49.3
Average	28	49

It will thus be seen that the present week has been 20° colder than that of the days between the 16th and 23d of March, 1871; a very considerable difference, and one which will have a disastrous effect on the fruit crop. Advices from the interior of the State are to the effect that in many districts the Winter wheat has been frozen completely, and many of the farmers will sow again in Spring.

EFFECT ON THE FRUIT CROP.

At as low a point as 32° Fahrenheit during the day, frost is inevitable at night, unless the wind veers from a cold point to a warm one. The average temperature during the past week, as seen by the above table, was 28°, to 49° of last year, which was so remarkable for the abundance of the peach crop. The horticulturists and fruit dealers anticipate a great scarcity of peaches and lilacs, which blossom contemporaneously, and probably not more than one-third of the quantity will reach our market. The early Spring vegetables will be much delayed, which will be certainly an advantage to the kitchen gardens of Virginia and the Carolinas, who expect to do a larger trade with the North this season.

The effect of the past cold weather on building has been very unfortunate, as a great number of laborers are still out of employment who thought to obtain work some time ago. Those buildings in exposed positions on the river front are completely deserted, and remain in an unfinished state. In iron structures, of course, no delay by frost has been caused; and though painting is out of the question, yet carpenter-work can be proceeded with. It is to be hoped that more genial weather will mark the present week, as building, on which so many rely for support, is very backward, and trade, especially in the clothing branches, is not so brisk as during the similar period of the past year.

THE RELIGIOUS MANIAC.

Leonard Marquardt sent to the Insane Asylum.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, March 22.

Yesterday LEONARD MARQUARDT, the murderer of his wife and family, who was adjudged insane upon an inquest of lunacy in the Probate Court, was removed from the jail and taken out to the Asylum by Deputy Sheriff PATTON and Capt. AMOS CLARK. When the prisoner was brought out of jail he seemed to understand where he was to be taken, and refused to enter the carriage unless, as he said, the officers could prove that he was crazy. He was finally lifted into the carriage by force, when he became greatly excited and attempted to jump out. He was held down in the seat by Capt. CLARK, who seized him by the arms, and he finally ceased to offer resistance. All the way out to the Asylum he was greatly excited and boisterous, and would frequently break out in prayers and imprecations, uttered in the German language, threatening the officers with the vengeance of God, which, he said, he could call down on them immediately. After his arrival at the Asylum he became more calm, and walked off quietly under the care of an attendant to the quarters assigned to him.

His conduct yesterday, gave stronger indications of insanity than at any time heretofore since his arrest for the terrible crime. His committal to the asylum will not debar future criminal prosecution in the case, and will not necessarily stop proceedings for indicting him for the crime before the Grand Jury. If it should appear after a thorough investigation by Dr. GUNDRY, that he has simulated insanity and is really responsible for his acts, he may be returned to jail, and proceeded against by the Prosecuting Attorney the same as if he had not been committed to the Asylum.

COL. CHARLES FORSYTH.

His Mysterious Death in Mobile—Testimony Before the Coroner.

The sudden death of Col. CHARLES FORSYTH, commercial editor of the Mobile *Register*, has been mentioned in the TIMES. It appears that he died from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the head just behind the right ear, and the presumption is that the wound was inflicted by his own hand in a moment of temporary mental aberration or depression. There were three or four gentlemen in the room with him when the pistol was fired, but none of them saw the pistol, or know how it was fired or by whom. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by "a pistol-shot wound from a hand to the jury unknown, there being no testimony adduced on the examination of the witnesses to cause any reflection on the company present at the time." We quote the testimony of one of the witnesses:

JULIUS ESLAVA was standing with his right shoulder in contact with the back of deceased, conversing with and fronting Col. ENGLISH, and Mr. DEMPSEY, say two feet from Col. FORSYTH, the four about forming a square, Capt. FOWLER to the left and Mr. GAYNOR in the background, but all close together; did not see Col. FORSYTH; he was not in Col. ENGLISH'S line of vision, but it seems almost impossible he could have done anything and Mr. DEMPSEY not notice it; felt no movement of Col. FORSYTH; heard a loud report and could not tell where it came from till he saw deceased gradually settle down; thought a ball had taken effect on him; thought for a moment he was feigning; they did not try to raise him; saw his face growing pale, felt his pulse, and then went to Col. JOHN FORSYTH, and thinks MCPHILLIPS came in as he left; FOWLER was not then holding his head; don't think anybody else had come in; saw neither pistol, blood nor powder mark; thought the pistol had gone off in some one's pocket; he didn't fall for some seconds; witness had been there thirty-five minutes, watching the clock occasionally, as he had an appointment; deceased had been there all the time; had been talking with them; he seemed down-hearted and talked but little; said "I'm worried;" had said nothing for ten or fifteen minutes, except a certeous greeting on Col. ENGLISH being introduced; they had drunk some fifteen minutes before; deceased called for brandy and soda water, put it to his lips and did not drink—made a motion with his head as if to go out; did not see the incident of the pistol; has been under the impression that the pistol was not in Col. FORSYTH'S hand, but now thinks the loudness of the report was due to its proximity; at the moment did not have the impression that it was so near.

The Louisiana Republicans.

The Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana have published an address in which they say that the only opponents to the needed reforms, political and financial, in that State, are found among the supporters of Gov. WARMOTH; and that, as Gov. WARMOTH has now clearly defined his position by declaring that he will not abide by the decision of the National Republican Convention if Gen. GRANT is nominated, he has relieved the Republicans who have been acting with him from any further obligations, and has clearly shown that the object he has had in view has been either to rule the party for his own advancement, or break it down by joining its opponents.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Modifications in the Seventy's New-York Charter.

It is Made the Special Order in the Senate on Tuesday.

Large Reduction in Salaries of Officials

None of the Present Incumbents to be Retained in Office.

The Committee of Seventy Satisfied With the Changes

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 23, 1872.

The Senate Committee on Cities, through their Chairman, Mr. PALMER, has at last reported the Seventy's Charter, and it has been made the special order for Tuesday next, immediately after the reading of the journal. The Committee has spent every afternoon and evening this week trying to harmonize the conflicting views relative to certain provisions of the charter, and last night a caucus of Republican members was held, which was attended by fifteen members out of the twenty-four, (most of the others being out of town,) and by a vote of 8 to 7 it was agreed to report the charter as presented by Mr. PALMER this morning. The amendments made to it by the Committee are substantially the same as given in those dispatches three or four days ago. The long contest over the proposition to retain in office certain officials now holding positions in New-York, was finally settled in the Committee by agreeing to treat them all alike and retain no one in office, as provided in the original draft of the charter. If Controller GREEN was retained, the friends of Commissioner VAN NORT insisted that he should also be retained; while the Board of Aldermen claimed that they had a better right to be kept in office than either, because they were elected by the people under the Reform movement. As the Aldermen could not be retained without destroying the whole theory of the charter, the Committee could not arrive at any other solution of the difficulty than to turn them all out and leave them to stand their chances before the people at the charter election, which is fixed for the fourth Tuesday in April. It is said that if the nine Senators who were absent from the caucus had been present the decision arrived at would have been different; but now that the charter has been reported, it is hoped and believed that it will be allowed to pass the Senate substantially as it came from the hands of the Committee. The changes that have been made in it from the form in which it passed the Assembly are not material, or at least they do not affect the leading idea or theory of the charter, and the members of the Committee of Seventy now here, viz.: Hon. JOHN WHELER, Ex-Gov. SALOMON, JACKSON S. SHULTZ and JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, express themselves satisfied. The following are the principal changes that have been made in the charter by the Senate Committee:

First—There are to be two Boards of the Common Council instead of one. They are to consist of thirty members each, or six from each Senatorial District, and are to be elected on the cumulative voting plan, and are to elect the Commissioners of Departments on the same plan. No salary is to be paid to members of either Board.

Second—The Department of "Public Safety," comprising Police, Health, Fire, and Public Buildings, is to remain the same as originally provided for in the charter; but the Commissioners, instead of being elected by the Aldermen, are to be appointed by the two Judges of the Superior Court having the longest term to serve, viz.: Judges CURTIS and SEDGWICK, the first a Democrat and the last a Republican. The object of this amendment was to make the Commission non-partisan and take it out of politics.

Third—There is to be a Chamberlain of the City, the same as heretofore—an office that was not provided for in the original draft of the Seventy's Charter. He is to receive $20,000 per annum, out of which sum he is to pay all his clerk hire and other expenses of his office. He is to be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

The other changes relate principally to salaries. The original draft of the charter left the salaries of all officials to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen, but the Senate Committee thought it best that they should be fixed in the charter itself. The average salaries, as fixed by the Committee, are scarcely half the amount now paid to similar officials. The head Commissioner of the Department of Parks and also of Public Works gets $7,500 salary, but the associate Commissioners get nothing. All the Commissioners of the other Departments are paid salaries, which vary according to the extent of their labors. The Commissioners of the Department of Public Safety get $7,500 each; Commissioners of Charities and Correction, $5,000 each; Commissioners of the Treasury, who also act as Tax Commissioners, $5,000 each; heads of Bureaus in Department of Public Safety, $5,000 each; heads of Bureaus in Department of Charities and Correction, $4,000 each; Chief Engineer of Croton Aqueduct, $5,000; Chief Engineer of Public Works, $5,000; Controller, $10,000; Deputy Controller, $5,000; Corporation Counsel, $10,000; Corporation Attorney, Attorney for Street Openings and Public Administrator, $5,000 each; Mayor, $10,000, &c.

It will thus be seen that if the reorganized Tammany Democracy succeed, as TOM FIELDS prophesied they would, in recapturing the City and gobbling up all the offices under the new charter, they will not strike such a rich mine of wealth after all. An Alderman, for instance, instead of drawing $6,000 per annum from the public Treasury, as at present, will be obliged, under the new charter, to do twice as much work and find himself; while Tax Commissioner SANDS will have his labors increased and get less pay than many of his subordinates now receive.

MORE HORSE-RAILROADS.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, this morning, ordered to a third reading the bill known as Carey's Cross-town Railroad, and also the bill for the extension of the Bleecker-street Railroad. There was only a bare quorum of Senators present, and the business transacted was unimportant.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly devoted three hours this morning to general orders, and a number of local bills were ordered to a third reading. On motion of Mr. HYSTED the House took up the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate the other day, to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th of April, this being the date of the expiration of the one hundred days. He said that the Senate had been in the habit, for several years past, of sending down similar resolutions to this, when they knew perfectly well that the Legislature could not possibly adjourn on the day fixed without leaving half of the public business unfinished. He was for putting a stop to such silly bunkum, and he knew no better way to do it than accept the challenge and take up their resolution and pass it. Mr. ALVORD moved to outbid them in their little game of bunkum, and amend the resolution so as to adjourn on the 1st instead of the 10th of April. HUSTED accepted the amendment and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE IDYL OF BATTLE HOLLOW.

(WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1864.)

No, I won't—thar, now, so! And it ain't nothin',—no!
And thar's nary to tell that you folks yer don't know;
And it's "Belle, tell us, do!" and it's "Belle, is it true?"
And "Wot's this yer yarn of the Major and you?"
Till I'm sick of it all.—so I am, but I s'pose
Thet is nothin' to you * * * Well then, listen! yer goes·

It was after the fight, and around us all night
Thar was poppin' and shootin' a powerful sight;
And the niggers had fled, and Aunt Calo' was abed,
And Pinky and Milly were hid in the shed;
And I ran out at daybreak and nothin' was nigh
But the growlin' of cannon low down in the sky.

And I saw not a thing, as I ran to the spring,
But a splintered fence rail and a broken-down swing,
And a bird said "Kerchee!" as it sat on a tree,
As if it was lonesome and glad to see me;
And I filled up my pail and was risin' to go,
When up comes the Major a canterin' slow.

When he saw me he drew in his reins, and then threw
On the gate-post his bridle, and—what does he do
But come down where I sat; and he lifted his hat,
And he says—well, thar ain't any need to tell *that*—
'Twas some foolishness, sure, but it 'mounted to this,
Thet he asked for a drink, and he wanted—a kiss.

Then I said (I was mad,) "For the water, my lad,
You're too big, and must stoop; for a kiss, it's as bad—
You ain't near big enough." And I turned in a huff,
When that Major he laid his white hand on my cuff,
And he says, "You're a trump! Take my pistol, don't fear!
But shoot the next man that insults you, my dear."

Then he stooped to the pool, very quiet and cool,
Leavin' me with that pistol stuck there like a fool,
When thar flashed on my sight a quick glimmer of light
From the top of the little stone fence on the right,
And I knew 't was a rifle, and back of it all
Rose the face of that bushwhacker, Cherokee Hall!

Then I felt in my dread that the moment the head
Of the Major was lifted, the Major was dead;
And I stood still and white, but Lord! gals, in spite
Of my care, that derned pistol went off in my fright!
Went off—true as Gospel!—and strangest of all
It actooally injured that Cherokee Hall.

Thet's all—now, go long. Yes, some folks thinks it's wrong,
And thar's some wants to know to what side I belong;
But I says, "Served him right!" and I go, all my might,
In love or in war, for a fair stand-up fight;
And as for the Major—sho! gals, don't you know
Thet—Lord!—thar's his step in the garden below.

—*Bret Harte, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

NAFOOSA.

A STORY OF GRAND CAIRO.

It had been a glowing, scorching day. The desert was a vast glistening expanse of pitiless staring light, and the sky above it, intensely blue, and without the tiniest cloud to diversify its infinite monotony, had contemplated us fried, shriveled, dust-blinded mortals, as we had toiled painfully, yet with heroic endurance, through our duties of sight-seeing.

We had spent the afternoon visiting the dilapidated but still beautiful "Tombs of the Caliphs," standing apart now in solemn isolation a mile or two from the city, and surrounded on every side by yellow sand—fitting resting-places, in their deep repose, for the great dead who lie there.

The sun has set now in a tremulous golden glory, and the short southern twilight has already deepened into night. The yellow sands and silent tombs are behind us, pale ghostly shadows; and before us is the strange fantastic city, through whose narrow streets our donkeys, and we upon them, are threading our way, under the guidance of our donkey-boy, Ali Achmet.

Ali, our friend, was not, strictly speaking, a donkey-boy, though he called himself one, but rather a master donkey-boy, owner of several beasts and several boys. Ali was, in short, a man of substance, who was doing well in the world. His age, according to his own account, was about twenty, but he looked, as all Easterns do, at least ten years older. His figure was tall and slender, yet strongly made, and his dark camel-hair cloak hung upon it in fine artistic folds. His small well-shaped feet were shod in bright yellow slippers, and a spotlessly-white turban was wound in soft thick coils round his head. His face—it was a face such as one never forgets, and which, even in this land of dark-eyed, passionate-visaged men, had a character and distinction of its own. A deep olive skin, a long flat nose, a thin broad mouth, which smiled now and then rather sweetly and sadly, and slow lazy oval eyes, lighting up occasionally with a sort of fierce eagerness, almost, I might say, cruelty, which took one's breath away, and somehow seemed to make one's blood creep in one's veins.

Ali and I were fast friends. From the first, he had taken my donkey and myself under his special protection, and his place was invariably by my side. From the first, too, he had been communicative, confidential even, and had readily enough let me into the mysteries of his domestic interior. One day I had chanced to ask him if he had a wife, or two, or, perhaps, even three, I had added, with an involuntary lowering of my voice, and with a wholesale gulping down of the repugnance I felt at making the odious suggestion. His answer relieved me immensely. Ali had but one wife, and Nafoosa was her name.

"And do you love her very much?" I inquired eagerly, and with a keen sense of delight at the promising condition of Ali's morals and manners.

"Love her? Yes!" And the oval eyes flamed up suddenly. "I give her diamants and pearls, and beautiful dresses, the best in the bazaar. My wife pretty—very pretty. Love her? Yes, I do!" he concluded, emphatically.

This was delightful. But the very next instant my feelings received a cruel shock.

"And how long have you been married? have you any children?" I asked imprudently.

"Children? Yes. One boy, dead—of other wife, you know; not this one," he replied, carelessly, and urging my donkey on to a quicker pace.

"Other wife!" I repeated aghast. "But, Ali, you told me——"

"She bad, very bad. Put her away—sent her home to her father. She ugly, very ugly—hate her!" my friend proceeded in an off-hand way.

This was unpleasant, and it took me a few minutes to recover myself. Presently, however, I had, with a facility which astonished myself, faced the position, and I was curiously inquiring into all the particulars. Not very many could I gather. The subject seemed to be of very slight interest to Ali. As far as the difficulties of language would allow me to discover, he had first married a wife of eleven, he being himself fourteen years old. She had had a temper, and probably tongue. It was the old story of mother-in-law versus daughter-in-law, except that in this land of lightly-considered matrimonial engagements the mother-in-law had carried the day in the end, instead of the wife. The refractory Fatimeh had, probably by mutual consent, returned to her father's house, after the death of her child, and in due time Nafoosa had become her successor. Nafoosa! It was a sweet-sounding name, and somehow took my fancy strangely. I caught myself repeating it over and over again with a lingering tenderness, observing which, Ali suddenly looked up at me with flashing eyes. Would I come to his house to see her? he inquired. Nafoosa would be glad; his mother would be glad; everybody would be glad; the coffee would be ready—"real Arab coffee, not the stuff they give at hotel," with an expressive grimace, but good coffee, such as Arab drinks. Would I come?

Of course I said that I would come, some day, soon, but—— And I looked back with a smile at the gentlemen of our party. Might they come too? Were they to be allowed to see the lovely Nafoosa?

Ali smiled too, but rather darkly. I had only made the proposal for a little jest, but my friend seemed to consider it a serious sort of jest, and without ceremony gave it a flat refusal. No man but himself might look on his wife's face. Her father? Yes, that did not count. And her brother, of course. Yes. But a stranger, a Frank, a Christian! By the soul of the Prophet's mother, a thousand times, No!

And so it came to pass that today, on our way back from the Caliph's Tombs, Ali reminded me of my promise. Its fulfillment had been, from one cause or another, from day to day delayed, but now my friend seemed resolved to take no excuse, and though I was tired and hungry, and anxious to be at home, I did not know how to refuse his eager invitation, and after a short hesitation, said "yes" to it at last. The next minute I half regretted my complacency. Daylight had almost gone now, and the Mouski—the Regent-street Cairo was brilliantly lit and filled with a screaming, motley throng. But Ali and I had left the Mouski and my companions, (who were returning to the hotel,) and had turned sharply into a narrow passage, which led us, after a minute or two, into a dark quiet quarter. The change was sudden and startling. I was alone with an Arab, whom a week ago I had never seen, and I was in the midst of a large Eastern city, and it was late, almost night. In short, to be perfectly candid, I suddenly felt a little frightened, and rather suspicious and distrustful of my friend Ali, in whose complete power I had rashly placed myself. We had both become very silent. My silly alarms paralyzed my tongue, and while Ali was probably indulging in a pleasant dream of the home to which he was bringing me, I am ashamed to say that my brain was busy conjuring up all sorts of imaginary horrors.

It was very foolish of me, no doubt. Yet, for my self-defense, the circumstances were, to say the least of them, slightly peculiar. On he went through narrow lanes and winding passages, in which my feet came into continual contact with the walls. So narrow were they, that the sky above was often but a slender streak of dark, liquid blue, in which a stray star was calmly shining; so narrow that often, too, the delicately-carved latticed Arabian night balconies, jutting out on either side, hid the sky and the stars altogether, and made the passage beneath completely dark. But above, in the deep, distant sky, there was a moon, and such a moon! So serenely, beautifully bright, and shining down upon the little place with such a glorious, tranquil light, that it quieted my nerves all at once, and made me feel myself again. Our wanderings were moreover nearly concluded now, and presently Ali and the donkey came to a stand-still.

"This is my home," he announced laconically, taking me in his arms, the Eastern fashion of dismounting one, and placing me upon my feet in front of a very low archway, behind which pitch darkness, and nothing else, was visible. But something was audible—sounds which frightened me more reasonably than the imaginary terrors of a few minutes ago—the loud barking of a crew of the inevitable hateful, ugly curs, which are the veritable plague of all Eastern cities, and my especial aversion and terror.

What a strange, dark place it was! How mysterious and still seemed the dim, lofty rooms, across which the lantern, which Ali had lit a few moments ago, threw all sorts of odd, shimmering glances. In the half light it seemed to be quite a palatial abode. We passed through at least two lofty, good-sized apartments before reaching the one in which Ali, with the gesture of a king, and with a courteous dignity which made me blush for my recent ridiculous fit of suspicion and distrust, pointed to the divan and requested me to be seated. It was easy to see that my friend was lord and master of his kingdom, and his coming seemed all at once to rouse it out of the sort of magic slumber in which it had been plunged. Doors opened and shut again. The shuffling of pattens made itself heard. There was a general waking up, and presently his womankind began to appear—slaves, servants, relations, children—what not? In these Eastern households it is as well not to inquire too closely into particulars, nor attempt to fathom the mysterious depths of a Moslem's harem. Soon a faint ray of light began to dawn upon me. At all events whatever or whoever they were, they were not all Ali's. My friend was one of several brothers who kept house together; and the consequence was this numerous female congregation, over which his mother reigned as queen. A hideous, disagreeable old queen she was, too. I disliked her from the very first, and looking at her wrinkled, malignant, hard face, I fancied that I could fully sympathize with the wrongs and woes of the luckless Fatimeh.

"But Nafoosa?" I inquired presently, when I had done my best to acknowledge the numerous salaams and greetings which I received from all sides, and I had become somewhat accustomed to the eager gaping and staring to which I was of course subjected. "Surely Nafoosa is not one of these?" There were one or two tolerably pretty faces among them. But, not even the *kohl* which darkened their eyes, nor the paint which colored their cheeks, nor the gleaming whiteness of their teeth—which I believe was genuine—gave them the remotest claims to beauty. As to the rest, they were unmitigatedly ugly and awkward in their tasteless, clumsy clothes, and with their grinning, vacant smiles. "Surely Nafoosa could not be one of these?" Ali, seated by my side on the divan—all the women, not even excepting his mother, standing in various ungraceful attitudes before us—smiled a quiet, superior sort of smile, at my question. "No, certainly. Nafoosa was not one of these. She had been sleeping, probably, and was now dressing herself. She would come in a minute."

She was coming even then; had, indeed, come—noiselessly, like an apparition—and was standing, white and still, in the midst of that chattering, grinning, untaking group of women. It was as if a pure white lily had suddenly sprung up in the midst of a gaudy, vulgar flower-bed. Perhaps Nafoosa, roused abruptly from her slumbers, (Eastern women sleep, from want of anything else to do, at all times and hours,) had not had time to deck herself, and had therefore, at the summons of her lord, hastily concealed deficiencies by wrapping herself up in the white linen garment, called *eezar*, which is the female out-of-door toilet in the East. At all events, from whatever cause, she wore it now. The effect of the contrast was delightful. The *eezar* was not put on after the usual hideous and ungainly fashion, which converts its wearer into a shapeless, waddling bundle, but was carelessly thrown over the shoulders, leaving the head and neck uncovered, and if the girl had studied her appearance for a week, she could not in the end have selected a more becoming or striking costume. How beautiful she was! with those lustrous, wistful eyes, and that soft, entirely colorless skin, and that profusion of rich, dark hair; and when she smiled, as she was now smiling at me, a shy, surprised smile, so unlike the bold, gaping smiles of the other women, I felt my heart jump into my mouth, and thought that in all my life I had never seen anything half so pretty.

And so I enthusiastically informed her husband, who received my compliments with true Eastern phlegm; yet I could see well enough that he was proud and delighted, for, with an air of condescension, he rose from the divan and went over to his young wife, and pulled her hair, and, I suppose, repeated my words for the girl blushed a little, and laughed a little, and presently, at my urgent request, Ali induced her to seat herself beside me, and to make friends—no very easy undertaking, considering my limited stock of Arabic.

However, we got along famously. Nafoosa seemed to like me, and she was quick and intelligent, and she managed to understand most of what I tried to say to her. Before long I remembered Ali's boast of the diamonds and pearls, and, for the sake of conversation, I alluded to it. The other women were bedizened with trinkets, but Nafoosa was unadorned, save for a little bunch of sweet-smelling violets which peeped slyly out from the folds of her white drapery. I regretted my inquiry the moment it was made, for Ali's face suddenly darkened, and he spoke to her roughly. "Why was she not properly dressed?" he asked; "and where were her ear-rings, and her brooches, and her rings?" And then he appealed to his mother, and, so far as I could gather, Nafoosa got a good scolding from both of them for the untimely simplicity of her costume. It was in vain that I did my best to repair my mistake, and declared that I liked Nafoosa best as she was, without ornament, and that jewels could add nothing to her beauty. All in vain. The poor girl was carried off like a child in disgrace by her mother-in-law, who chattered vehemently all the while, and Ali resuming his seat, and calmly sipping a cup of delicious coffee with which I had already been regaled, informed me that he had sent her to dress herself.

"She has got lazy of late," he said, "and she does not care about dressing and making herself beautiful. But she must, I tell her; and she must do it," he concluded, with one of his emphatic looks.

Silently, because I felt a sudden aversion to the tyrant, and did not care to pursue the conversation, I awaited her return. Not for long. Presently she came back, tricked out with the famous earr-ings—tolerably good diamonds—and with a brooch awkwardly stuck in her hair, and another fastening her dress, and with a chain round her neck, and a few cheap rings on her fingers. All the other women burst into loud mockery and gayety, and clapped their hands, as the old hag, with a triumphant air, led the girl back to us, adorned, shrinking and captive. For my part I could only look at Nafoosa's face and into her deep pathetic eyes, and marvel and puzzle over the great wild sadness which I suddenly saw there.

And so Ali Achmet introduced me to his young wife, and initiated me into the mysteries of his harem; and then, all at once, dropping the grand courtesy of a host, and relapsing into the obliging obsequious Ali of my acquaintance, brought me safely home in good time for dinner. Heaven knows that I was glad enough to get back to the pleasant, well-lit, gay hotel, away from Nafoosa's dim, quiet home, and Nafoosa's piteous haunting eyes. They haunted me all that night and the next day, and the next night too—haunted me so vividly, and to such a purpose, that before many days had passed I awoke one morning with an irresistible longing at my heart to see the girl once more. No reason why I should not. Ali, when I told him of my wish, looked the least possible shade surprised, it is true, but professed himself delighted and honored; and so I paid another visit to his "home," and not one only, but several. I grew fond of Nafoosa, and she liked me. She interested me strangely, winding herself in some mysterious fashion round and round my heart—drawing me to her as to a magnet—and when one day she suddenly told me, what indeed I had guessed from the very first, that she was miserably, wretchedly unhappy, so unhappy that she longed to die, I took her in my arms and kissed her, as though she were my sister. Perhaps it was this that won her heart. Poor girl! I would have done anything I could for her. But what could I do, save listen, and make frantic efforts to progress in Arabic, so as to be able to listen to some purpose, and to speak to the unfortunate girl a few words of the warning and advice which she so badly needed.

"But Nafoosa, it is wrong, dreadfully wrong, for a married woman to love any man but her husband," I said to her, when she had told me all about Hassan's dark, sweet eyes, and his gentleness, and his bravery, and his goodness, and how they had loved one another from childhood, and how they would continue to love one another so long as life lasted. But the girl only shook her head and smiled drearily at my meek little sermon.

"Of course it was wrong," she said, "she knew that, and she was a lost, wicked woman, and," here she shuddered and grew pale, "Ali would kill her if he knew it." And I very soon discovered that a slavish terror of her husband's jealousy and vengeance was poor Nafoosa's standard of right and wrong.

"But how did you come to marry Ali," I inquired, "if you loved Hassan all the time?"

She laughed at my simplicity and ignorance. After the barbarous fashion of these countries, she, a girl of fifteen, had been made a wife without being asked or consulted, or even having ever seen her husband's face.

"But Ali is fond of you and good to you, is he not?" I inquired softly, when I had thought a little over her sad story.

Her face darkened, and there came another piteous outburst. Her husband's love was that of a tyrant for his slave. He was proud of her beauty, because it belonged to him. It was his pleasure, as it is the pleasure and custom of all Arabs, to invest his money as quickly as it was gained, in jewels and trinkets, with which to deck her. He caressed and petted her, much as a tiger might caress and pet a trembling white rabbit, which happened to be his plaything for the moment, and she—she loathed and shrank from this hated affection, and lived in abject, slavish submission to his authority.

It was a terrible business. Soon she had told me all, the little all there was to tell. It was but a slender, pitiful little romance, and its incidents were tiny ones, such as would seem very flat and insignificant to the free-born strong-minded heroines of romance at home. But insignificant as they were, they were everything to Nafoosa—all-important, all-engrossing. A furtive glance, a hasty pressure of the hand, a loving word whispered into her ear, the gift of a flower now and then, this was the weak food upon which her guilty love so passionately lived; these were the great, stirring events of her life. Once a week Nafoosa went to the bath; now and then on a shopping expedition to the bazaars, and always with her face closely veiled, and under the watchful protection of her mother-in-law. These, and these only, were the lovers' opportunities.

"Then Hassan never comes here?" I inquired.

"Here!" Nafoosa laughed at my ignorance, or rather incredulity, in what I had often heard of the rigor with which a Moslem guards his harem. "No man ever does," she said. "It would cost him his life." And with blanched lips close to my ear, for the other women were constantly passing to and fro, and privacy was totally unattainable in this crowded establishment, she related to me how, a month or two ago, some trifle had aroused her mother-in-law's suspicion, which had been at once imparted to her son, and how Ali had come to her, and had sworn a terrible oath that if ever he discovered her to be guilty of a fault, the vengeance he would take would be sure and terrible. "For myself I would not care much," she said recklessly. "The pain would be short and quickly over. But for Hassan, my Hassan!" and she shuddered and clasped her hands with a despairing gesture.

"Your Hassan!" I repeated, reproachfully. And then I asked her what had been the beginning of this unfortunate love, and how it had come to pass that, strictly guarded as Moslem women are, she had yet managed to know and to love a man.

With eyes softly lit with happy memories, Nafoosa told me of her childhood, when her mother and Hassan's had been close friends and their children had played together. If the old people had but lived, all would have been well, she said, for, even in those days, she and Hassan had been called husband and wife, and plans had been made that, in due season, they should marry. But, after a while, both Nafoosa's parents died, and Ali's father, who was a distant relation, had become her guardian.

The law gave him a right to marry her, but he, being an old man, had transferred this right to his son, who, inflamed by the accounts he heard of her wonderful beauty, had refused to relinquish his claims. "If Hassan had been rich, and had been able to offer a good price for me," Nafoosa concluded, a little scornfully, "Ali would probably have given me to him, for he loves money; but Hassan is poor, and could give little but his love."

That was all. Poor, poor child! I had not it in me to chide her—hardly even to think her sinful and guilty, now that I knew all.

One day, a little while after this, I chanced to meet Nafoosa in the bazaar. My companions and myself were spending an idle hour in poking about and making purchases, and I, wearied of one of the inevitable and interminable bargaining wranglings, which are an indispensable part of the business of buying and selling in these countries, had wandered a little apart into a quiet, dim place, where a few cross-legged, gray-bearded merchants held stately watch over their stalls.

At the further end two women were engaged in a loud altercation over a pair of slippers with a picturesque and venerable gentleman, whose superb appearance would have led one to suppose him quite superior to the weakness of wishing to drive a good bargain. At least, one of the women was fighting valiantly for the slippers; the other was standing by listlessly, apparently a mere spectator of the dispute. To my amazement, she all at once rushed to meet me, and seized my hand. It was Nafoosa, but Nafoosa enveloped from head to foot in her white *eezar*; and with such a thick, impenetrable *yashmak*, that she was quite unrecognizable. Her mother-in-law, who was her companion, was as closely vailed as herself. The charms of sixteen and sixty required, it seemed, the same protection. While the old lady was wrangling over her slippers, Nafoosa and I enjoyed a quiet little chat. Only for a few minutes, however. Suddenly I felt the girl's hand, which I held in mine, tremble, and she plucked it away brusquely. "It is he—Hassan!" she whispered, in a choked voice, and with a quick, sudden movement she changed her position, so as to place my figure between her own and that of her mother-in-law, whose attention was still, luckily, absorbed by the obstinacy of the slipper merchant. I looked around. A fine, handsome young man, in chocolate-colored petticoat trousers, and an embroidered jacket, was slowly, and with an air of studied unconcern, approaching us. When he was quite close to Nafoosa, after a cautious glance toward her mother-in-law, he paused. I saw their hands meet in a convulsive clasp. I saw more—that which, if the eyes of any of the cross-legged, solemn sons of the Prophet had seen from their stalls, would probably have then and there exposed Nafoosa to the direst consequences. I saw her, quick as lightning, raise her hand, and draw aside her vail for an instant, showing him her white, beautiful face, and smiling upon him the saddest and sweetest smile that ever made a man's heart beat.

Lucky Hassan! It was all very wrong and dreadful, and I, a mere spectator, felt, somehow, horribly guilty myself; but all the same, I could not, for the life of me, help liking the young man on the spot. He looked so much in earnest, and so grateful, and—rare sign of emotion in an Eastern—he actually colored violently; and he really was extremely handsome, and his refined, thoughtful face betrayed no symptom of conceit or vanity, but only deep, passionate, eager affection. It was all over in a minute, indeed, so quickly over, that none but a close observer could have detected the lovers' little pantomime; and then the young man, having given me a courteous salutation, passed on his way, and had in another instant disappeared.

"Hassan knows you. I have told him about you," Nafoosa explained to me, after a minute or two of breathless silence. And I knew by the altered tone of her voice, that a ray of sunshine which would gladden her life for some time to come had stolen into the girl's heart, and was making sweet melody there.

It chanced that soon after this little adventure I caught a cold which kept me prisoner at home, and thus a longer time than usual elapsed without my having seen Nafoosa. When I did next see her a change seemed to have taken place in her which frightened me. She was looking ill—wretchedly ill—and there was a recklessness in her manner and a despair in her eye, which told me clearer than words could tell, that the yoke was becoming too galling and difficult to bear. Her husband too had altered. Ali had grown silent and morose. Now he never jested nor smiled, and his glistening, snake-like eyes were generally moodily bent upon the ground. Now and then, however, I caught them fixed upon me with a dark look of suspicion, which, whenever I perceived it, used to make my heart jump into my mouth, and my thoughts fly with cruel anxiety to his wife. Once, as indifferently and innocently as I could, I ventured to ask him what the cause of his unwonted gravity was—whether he was ill, or in trouble, or unhappy. But I was repulsed with such a short answer that I understood at once that no further confidences were to be made me about his domestic concerns, and that the dark grief over which he was brooding was too sacred and terrible to be approached.

The end of my story is coming now; and the end is such a sad one that I must hurry over it as quickly as possible. It was about six weeks since the evening that I had paid my first and memorable visit to Ali's house. We were soon to leave Cairo, and we had, during the last days of our stay, made a little expedition to see the Pyramids of Sakkara. Ali accompanied us as usual, for though, by this time, I had grown both to dislike and fear him, for the sake of keeping up my intercourse with his wife to the last, I was careful to conceal my sentiments, and to retain him in our service. We were to have been two nights absent, but on the second day one of our party got ill, which obliged us to alter our plans and to return at once to Cairo. It was late when we reached the hotel, and I well remember the pale smile with which Ali listened to me, as when I bade him good-night, I promised to go to see Nafoosa on the following day—resolved in my heart to make the girl a final entreaty to submit to her fate, hard as it was, and to implore of her, if, from no other motive than the dread of her husband's vengeance, to be faithful to him to the last. Ali heard my promise with cold politeness. A little while ago, he would have expressed himself delighted, and would have bidden me a glad welcome. But times had changed now, and I could see that jealousy had awakened distrust even of me, and that he now repented of the foolish indiscretion he had been guilty of, in allowing a "dog of a Christian" to penetrate into the privacy of his harem. That night I could not sleep. The slow hours went wearily by, and I counted them all. At last, when it was broad daylight, I fell into a disturbed slumber, which was worse than wakefulness, for it was haunted by a wretched dream. What it was I could not at once recall, but I awoke screaming, and frightened out of my life. To sleep again was, of course, impossible, and I was soon up and dressed. It was early still, but I longed for a breath of fresh air, and I resolved to get out and get it. It was not till I found myself out of the house, inhaling the delicious morning air, and looking with delight at the beautiful sky, still tinged with countless delicate dawn colors, that I all at once remembered that I had dreamt of Nafoosa. Instinctively, and half unconsciously, I had taken the now very familiar direction of Ali's house. It was a tolerably long walk, but I had soon accomplished it, and was in the dusky courtyard from which, on the first evening of my coming, the dogs had barked such an unceremonious welcome. Now they were quiet enough. Everything was still, strangely still—for, early as it was, there were a few people about—dark Moslems, with grave, stern faces, and here and there a woman rocking herself to and fro, beneath her white *eezar*, and uttering harsh, wailing sounds. At once I knew that something had happened. What it was I could not summon courage to inquire. My appearance was well known in the place by this time, and I was allowed, without question or comment, to climb the dark, steep staircase. The door at the top of it was half open—an unusual circumstance in a Moslem house. I entered. In the first room there was a small group of turbaned heads and petticoated figures speaking in subdued tones. The next door was closed. It was that of the women's apartment, and, after a little pause, it was opened for me, and when I passed through quickly closed behind me. I made one step forward, calling Nafoosa. Then I paused, motionless. Nafoosa was there, close to me, on the low divan at my feet. But she never stirred when I called her. Oh, God! she was dead—dead! her white face whiter than I had ever seen it before, her wistful eyes, smiling up at me more wistfully than it had ever done, and—but I turned away, and could look no more, I had seen a spot of dark crimson blood upon her dress.

Not then, but afterward, I heard the particulars. As he had threatened, Ali's vengeance had been swift and sure. Nafoosa's young life had been cut off quickly, too quickly, please God, for much pain. It appeared that of late his wife's rebelliousness and open unhappiness had increased the suspicion that he had for a long time secretly harbored. Hassan, counting upon his absence with us, had chosen the previous evening to make an attempt to carry off Nafoosa. But for Ali's unexpected return, he might possibly have succeeded; but, as it was, Ali was behind him, dogging his footsteps, when, at the appointed hour—8 o'clock—he was waiting for Nafoosa's coming. She came—poor girl, she came. But, if her lover was waiting for her, so also was her husband, armed with the sharp weapon with which he had sworn to revenge himself. Nafoosa had fallen at his feet without a struggle; but Hassan and he had had a terrible one. Fortunately, interference had come in time to prevent a second death, and both the combatants were secured. Ali's punishment was slight—almost, indeed, nominal. In the East, a wife's infidelity is the justification of any crime, and I believe that he very soon consoled himself with another one. As to Hassan, I heard afterward that he had disappeared from Cairo, and that even his friends knew nothing of him. Some said that he had committed suicide; others, that, to expiate his sin he had undertaken a pilgrimage to Meccah; others, that he had lost his reason, and had wandered away purposelessly to distant countries. I could never discover the truth. Time has passed—all the actors in the little tragedy have faded in the dim past; but Nafoosa's memory every remains vivid and clear, and her sad, beautiful eyes haunt me still.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ROUGE ET NOIR.—The palmy days of Homburg and Baden are numbered. Throughout the whole of the new German Empire, the godless reign of *rouge et noir* and the hungry genii of the gambling-table have been condemned in the public interest; the unhallowed scenes of former days, so long the reproach and disgrace of German watering-places, which drew to their "hells" the folly and reckless passions of the civilized world, are to be committed to the ready oblivion of the past. This resolution of the Imperial Government is based upon no mere freak of sudden virtue and contrition.

For some years past the tide of public opinion in Germany has been setting in strongly, with daily increasing force against the pandemoniums which had gained for the most beautiful natural resorts of that country such an unenviable notoriety.

Their suppression was seen to be a necessity not only of public morality, but of public policy. The question, in a formal shape, first came before the old Federal Diet, and a resolution was voted in that assembly to call upon the Governments of the different States of Germany to state what they were prepared to do in the matter of this desired suppression of open gaming-tables.

The Grand Duchy of Baden responded that it intended closing the Baden establishment even before the time of the contract had expired.

But the Nassau authorities were not quite so complaisant. They maintained that it was impossible to abolish the gaming-banks of Wiesbaden and Ems, inasmuch as the proprietors of those concerns had built the thermal establishments there in 1807 and 1810, and had kept them in repair ever since, at their own expense. They promised, however, when the present leases had expired, to refuse to renew them.

The Government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin offered to suppress the Dobberau gaming-house, if the Governments of the other States would abolish those within their own jurisdiction.

Waldeck refused to suppress its two gaming-houses at Pyrmont and Wildungen, the concessions for which were in force till 1873 and 1905 respectively, unless public gaming should be prohibited throughout the whole of the Federation simultaneously.

These were the first symptoms of the coming reform, and the natural opposition of vested interests, however vile or however blighting, to the healthy moral instincts of a great people. But now the end is at hand. *Rouge et noir* will soon be an institution of the past—so far, at least, as the Germans are concerned; and the croupier will find no other refuge than that wretched rock of Monaco, "which never sows and never reaps, yet has an invincible objection to starving." But the congratulations of the well-wishers of society have received a sudden shock within the last few days, which, if it means anything, bodes ill for the future of the morality of Europe at large, and France in particular.

An ugly report is abroad that some financial genius has discovered a golden secret for paying out the "odious foreigner," in possession of French territory. The same benefactor to his species has unraveled his scheme to M. THIERS—namely, of re-establishing by authority the public gaming-houses, and thus raising a revenue to the Government sufficient not only to pay off the Prussian indemnity in full, but also to raise the vast paper money of the country to par value. M. THIERS is said to have coincided with the idea, and to have determined to ask Parliamentary sanction to the scheme. It is to be hoped that this lamentable scheme for making Paris one mighty Monaco may be nipped in the bud; but the most unpleasant sign is the spirit in which the French public has received the idea.

Some of the most famous watering-places in France—such as Aix, Vichy, Plombières, and Barèges—offer to pay the whole debt of their respective towns, with a douceur of a million to the State, if the Government will only repeal the law of 1836, when, on the proposition of M. DELESSERT, all the gaming-houses were ordered to be closed from the 1st of January, 1838—thus reducing gambling in France to what it is in this country—stringently forbidden, but carried on in secret.—*Once a Week.*

PLANT LIFE IN TOWNS.—The health of towns has become a hackneyed subject, but we seldom hear about the health of plants in towns. Yet the two are not only nearly correlated, but well-nigh identical. Were plants healthy, the inhabitants would probably be so likewise, and the obverse is true. Towns in or near to which plants refuse to thrive are also those most fatal to man. The primary foundations of health in both are heat, light, food, cleanliness, pure air and suitable water. With the single exception of heat, which in the open air may be assumed to be nearly equal in town and country, it must be admitted that large towns imperil the purity, lessen the quantity, and interrupt the constancy of most if not all the other essentials of health. In many large towns the light of the sun is obscured for more than one-half its shining hours. Therefore, who can wonder at the pale faces which one finds among men, women and children, and the shabby aspect of plants in towns? Heat is the great quickener, light the chief strengthener, of plants. They ever turn toward the light. The reason why so many die in dwelling-houses is that they have so little light. They linger, pine, and refuse to grow in many towns for the same reason. The pestilence that kills plants by thousands is bred of that semi-darkness which hangs as a death-pall over so many of our smoke-capped cities. When that darkness flies before the rigid enforcement of a smoke-prevention act applied to every fire, then indeed will plants in towns rejoice, be clothed with new strength and adorned with fresh beauty.—*The Garden.*

VOLTAIRE WANT OF SOUL.—The same circumstance explains the absence of permanent quality about all that VOLTAIRE wrote upon religion. For instance, men who sympathise with him in his aims and even for their sake forgive him his method, who have long ago struck the tents under which they once found shelter in the land of belief, to whom Catholicism has become as extinct a thing as Mahometanism, even they will turn with better chance of edification to the great masters and teachers of the old faith than to the fiery precursor of the new; and why, if not for the reason that while he dealt mainly with the lower religious ideas or with the higher ideas in their lowest forms, they put these into the second place, and move with an inspiring exultation amid the loftiest and most general conceptions that fine imagination and a soaring reason could discover among the spiritual treasures of their religion? They turned to the diviner mind and exercised themselves with the weightiest and most universal circumstances of the destiny of mankind—this is what makes their thought and eloquence of perpetual worth, because the circumstances with which they deal are perpetually present, and the elements of life and character to which they appeal perpetually operative. The awful law of death, the impenetrable secret of the first cause, the fierce play of passion and universal distribution of pain, the momentariness of guilt and eternity of remorse, the anguish of bereavement that chokes and rends, the holpeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads of the forlorn of the earth,—these ghostly things ever laying siege to the soul were known to a Bossuet or a Pascal, and resolved by a series of ideas about the unknowable power and the government of the world, which are no longer the mighty weapons of exorcism they once were, but they are at any rate of due magnitude and proportion, sublime, solemn, never unworthy. We touch the hands of those who have walked with the Most High, and they tell us many moving wonders; we look on faces that have shone in rays from the heaven of noble thoughts: we hear solemn and melodious words from men who received answers from oracles that to us are very mute, but the memory of whose power is still upon us. Hence the work of these glowing mortals lives even for those to whom their faith is dead, while the words that VOLTAIRE wrote on religion are lifeless as the infamous which they so meritoriously slew. As we have said, he never knew the deeper things of Catholicism.—*From Voltaire, by John Morley.*

WILLIAM IV. AND THE CREATION OF PEERS, 1832.—On the same afternoon Lord GREY and I went to the King. It was one of the most painful hours I ever passed in my life, because the King evidently suffered much, and yet behaved with the greatest courtesy to us. It is, however, the only audience I ever had in which he kept his seat and did not desire us to sit down. After we had urged the matter in the strongest language it was possible to employ, he said, "Well, now, it must be so, and I consent." I think he added that he retained the same objections to the creation which he was then agreeing to. We stated that it might be necessary to make the creation at any part of the proceedings, and I added, "Even on the bill coming back from the Commons, as there might be amendments upon what had been added in the Lords." There was a good deal of conversation upon the probability of the creation being required. But he again said he gave his promise to make such peers as both of us (and he dwelt upon this) should advise. We were then about to take our leave, when I said that I hoped His Majesty would not be offended if I ventured to mage an additional request. "What!" he said, "are you not satisfied? Have I not done enough?" I said, quite the reverse of being dissatisfied, and we must ever feel deeply grateful for his great kindness in agreeing to follow our advice. "Then what is it," he said, "that I am to do more than I have done?" I said, "Your Majesty must consider that this is a most delicate position in which we your servants are placed, and it would be most satisfactory to us, and greatly relieve our minds, if you would graciously consent to give us your promise in writing." He was a little, and but a little, angry at this, and said, "Do you doubt my word?" We both said, certainly nothing of the kind; but it would be more satisfactory for both His Majesty and us if he would add this to his other great kindness. I said I was sure Lord GREY would agree with me—which, on the King looking as if for an answer, he signified that he did. The King then said he should comply with the request, and send me a few lines to-morrow morning. When we came away, Lord GREY said he was perfectly shocked with what I had done, and he wondered how I could be so unfeeling after all that had just passed, and seeing the state of vexation in which the poor King was. I said you may rest assured that, before twenty-four hours pass, you will be fully convinced not only that I was in the right, but will in all probability find that this written promise may render the measure of creation unnecessary, which both of us think an extremity on all accounts to be avoided. He said, "God grant it may."—*The Life and Times of Lord Brougham.*

SEA ANEMONES IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE AQUARIUM.—Of sea anemones, there are in the Crystal Palace Aquarium twenty-one species, all alive and doing well. Of these the largest is the Tealia crassicornis, or thick-horned anemone, which, owing to its great size, sometimes ten inches across when fully expanded, permits its interior to be easily examined. The smallest in the aquarium is never more than one-tenth of an inch in diameter at its greatest stretch. Although to the uninstructed and unobservant eye these anemones appear to belong to the vegetable rather than to the animal kingdom, looking like specimens of weed or fungus, only two, they being coral, out of the twenty-one specimens in the Crystal Palace Aquarium, are absolutely non-locomotive, being fixed immovably during the whole of their existence to a hard base. All the others have the power of locomotion, accomplished in a snail-like manner, in various degrees. One of them, the plumose anemone, having been known to travel from three to six inches in twenty-four hours. The anemones are carnivorous, and are fed with the flesh of the mussel, which is cut into small pieces, and being handed to them by an attendant, with a pair of wooden tongs, is grasped by the tentacles, and by them conveyed to the mouth in the centre of the topmost disc, which, gaping open, receives it and passes it into the stomach. The high state of health of this collection of anemones is shown by the fact that they are almost all nearly constantly open, even by day, this being the normal condition of anemones in the sea, where they are seldom closed, save when in the act of taking food, or when stranded. In the Crystal Palace, indeed, they are quite as much expanded by day as by night, though, with one exception, (anthea,) they are nocturnal. As the process of seeing them and the other animals fed is very popular, especially with the visitors on Saturday afternoons, it has been found necessary to make Sunday a *jour maigre*, or absolute starvation day, in order to keep them in health. A curious proof of the need of an aquarium such as this, as a means of instruction, is to be found in the fact that most English people, of all classes, refuse to recognize water creatures as "animals." They may be fish, shell-fish, or anything but animals, as of course they are.—*All the Year Round.*

THE POWER OF CHEMISTRY.—The last example of the power of chemistry will be found in the immense prairies of La Plata and Australia. Here wander innumerable flocks of sheep and cattle; a vigorous vegetation, favored by a warm climate and the humid salt emanations from the sea provides abundance of nourishment; animals prosper and multiply amazingly. The South American hunters are numerous also; and the number of cattle killed every month may be counted by hundreds of thousands, so that the wonder is that they do not wholly disappear. In former days, this rough sport was carried on for the sake of the hides and wool only; the flesh, bones and sinews were too difficult of transport and preservation for this rudimentary trade, and lay abandoned on the spot. Some persons interested themselves to utilise more fully these waifs and straws of the chase. At first, it was proposed to export the bones to England and France. In civilized countries they have acquired a commercial value which covers the price of the freight; they are largely used by the cutlers; gelatine is extracted from them; by burning them, the substance is obtained which clarifies sugar; phosphorus is made from them, and lastly, they furnish the most valuable manure for the agriculturist.

As for the skins, the country not offering the necessary resources for the establishment of tanyards, they were exported in a fresh state. A new agent, phenic acid, preserved them from any alteration during the voyage. It is the best antiseptic known; there is no animal fermentation which can resist it, no putrefaction that it does not arrest. After this, there only remained the flesh to perish for want of suitable means of preservation. The employment of phenic acid could not be thought of; excellent as it is for the purification of stables, houses, and hospitals, it does not answer for articles of food. Though it has been purified so as to obtain colorless crystals, it always has an odor of the coal-tar from which it is extracted, which gives a flavor to the meat. In default of a modern antiseptic, another was tried, less efficacious, and as old as civilization—common salt; but no decisive result was obtained: it did not give complete security, and it did not yet appear possible economically to preserve the meat which was left to perish.

The well-known chemist, Dr. LIEBIG, directed his researches in another way; instead of exporting the flesh, he wished to concentrate on the spot, and in a small compass, the principal nutritive elements; to obtain an extract of meat, which, when it reached England, might be weakened by thirty times its weight of water, and give a liquid having all the essential qualities of ordinary beef-tea. This new commercial production has been largely consumed in England and Germany; it is used in the navy, and in distant colonies where food is difficult to obtain; but in France, where refinement of taste is greater, the success has not been so general. This is the manner in which it is prepared; the process is very simple, and suited to the primitive state of the country: After the animal is killed, the meat is cut very small, and steeped in an equal quantity of water; this is boiled for a quarter of an hour, when the whole is thrown into a linen cloth, and the liquid which passes through is the beef-tea in its normal state. There is, however, too large a proportion of water, and some fat, which would interfere with its keeping. The hydraulic-press is applied to the mass of meat which is left after straining; and thus pressed it forms a sort of cake, which is considered to be exhausted of all eatable particles; a residue which at some future time will probably be turned to a useful purpose. The liquid is again heated, and the fat being carefully skimmed off the top, it is boiled down to one-sixth of its original volume, and brought to the consistency of extract, keeping it from all contact with the air in a vessel where a vacuum has been made by means of a pneumatic pump. Nothing more is wanting but to pour it into jars hermetically closed, and sealed with a leaden seal, to preserve them from adulteration.—*Chambers's Journal.*

OLD CHESTNUT TREES ON MOUNT ETNA.—Mount Etna is celebrated for the great age and colossal dimensions of its chestnut trees; for one of the largest and oldest trees of the kind in the world is that on Mount Etna, which is called Castagno di Cento Cavalli. It is said JEANNE of Arragon, on her road from Spain to Naples, visited Mount Etna, attended by her principal nobility, and being caught in a heavy shower, she and a hundred cavaliers took refuge under the branches of this tree, which completely sheltered them. A century ago, according to BRYDON, this tree measured 204 feet in circumference near the ground; but more recent travelers give only 180 feet as its girth. There are also two other celebrated chestnuts on Mount Etna, one called the Castagno di Santa Agata, which measures 79 feet in girth, and the other, Castagno della Nave, which measures 64 feet; the stems, however, attain no great height, but soon branch off above the ground. According to Dr. PHILIPPI, the Castanea vesca does not appear to be wild in any part of Mount Etna, but always to be cultivated.—*The Garden.*

SOME SCIENTIFIC FACTS.—Whether the animal world has diminished in size as it has gone on is an interesting question which has often been discussed. Dr. HARTWIG, in a scholarlike work on "The Subterranean World," has partially answered the query. He says that the colossal size of many of the extinct plants and animals seems to favour the belief that organic life has degenerated from its former powers; but a survey of existing creation soon proves the vital principle to be as strong and as flourishing as ever. No fossil tree has yet been found to equal the towering height of the huge *Sequoias* and *Wellingtoniana* of California; and though the horse-tails and club-mosses of the carboniferous ages may well be called colossal when compared with their diminutive representatives of the present day, yet their height by no means exceeded that of the tall bamboo of India. No fossil bivalve is as large as the *Tridacna* of the tropical seas, and though our nautilus is a mere pigmy when compared with many of the ammonites, our naked cuttle fishes are probably as bulky as those of any of the former geological formations. The living crustaceans and fishes are not inferior to their predecessors in size, and though the giant saurians of the past were much larger than our crocodiles, yet they do not completely dwarf them by comparison. The extinct *Dinornis* far surpassed the ostrich in size, but the mammoth and the mastodon find their equal in our elephant, and though the sloths of the present day are mere pigmies when compared with the *Megatherium*, yet no extinct mammal attains the size of the Greenland whale.

His remarks, too, on earthquake shocks are of interest. He tells us that these are either vertical or undulatory. A vertical shock, which is felt immediately about the seat or focus of the subterranean disturbance, causes a movement up and down. Like an exploding mine, it frequently jerks movable bodies high up in the air. Thus, during the great earthquake of Riobamba, the bodies of many of the inhabitants were thrown upon the hill of La Culla, which rises to the height of several hundred feet at the other side of the Lican torrent; and during the earthquake at Chili, in 1837, a large mast planted thirty feet in the ground at Fort San Carlos, and propped with iron bars, was thrown upward, so that a round hole remained behind.—*Once a Week.*

HUNTING THE CARIBOO IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The cariboo of North America is, to all intents and purposes, identical with the reindeer of Lapland and Greenland. The most southern range of this animal is the State of Maine, and the most northern, for aught we know to the contrary, is the North Pole. There are still a good many of them in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia; but each year we have to go further from home to find them. In the northern part of New-Brunswick, in Gaspi, in Labrador, and in Newfoundland, they still roam almost undisturbed by the hunter. They are not much hunted by the settlers, for two reasons, viz., because the hide is of trifling value, and because few men know how to hunt them. Would it were so also with the moose! But these huge animals cannot travel in deep snow, and at certain periods of the year fall easy victims to the hunter on snow-shoes. Cariboo, on the contrary, from their lesser weight and the peculiar formation of their hoofs, which they can spread out or close at will, walk on the top of the snow, and can rarely, if ever, be run down. It requires a good stalker, and favorable conditions of wind and snow, to approach within range. Unlike the moose, they are sociable though wandering animals, and go about in herds. Their favorite resorts are spruce and juniper woods and barren grounds. They feed on mosses, of a pale green and brown color, which hang in profusion, like tufts of hair, from the stems and branches of the black spruce and juniper trees; also on the lichen, which grows on the mountainous and barren ground. They dig for the latter with their fore feet, through the snow. Their paces are walk, trot, and gallop. When traveling in either of the former ways, they move in file: so that it is impossible from the tracks to judge the number of a herd. When frightened they gallop, clearing twenty or thirty feet at a bound; but this they cannot do in deep snow. The does have one or two calves in the month of May. The rutting season is in October. Although a shy and wary animal, the cariboo is sometimes a very stupid one, and seems so puzzled at the sound of a shot that he frequently gives the sportsman more than one chance. If one of the herd be dropped in his tracks—the shooter being concealed from view—the remainder get quite bewildered, and sometimes the whole herd will fall to his rifle. It is far otherwise if they wind a man; indeed, all the wild animals I have met with seem to imbibe fear through their noses more than through any other organ. The hoofs of the cariboo, which serve as snow-shoes also, from their sharp edges, enable them to walk over perfectly smooth ice without falling. In fact, they are at home amid snow and ice, and every attempt to acclimatize them in warm or even moderate climates has hitherto failed.

The great event for the hunter is finding fresh tracks. These the Indians follow up and trace out with great skill, in favorable circumstances never failing to get within shot. This is not as simple a matter as it might appear to be, particularly when the tracks are choked with fresh or drifted snow. A herd, too, when feeding is perpetually on the move, and makes a vast amount of tracks backward and forward, round and round. They are obliged to do so from the nature of their food, which they obtain in small quantities here and there. The prettiest sport is when they are found on the barrens—great plains, dotted over with spruce and juniper bushes. They can then be seen a long way off, and the stalking is very exciting. Success depends upon the state of the snow. A thaw, succeeded by a sharp frost, forms a crust which the snow-shoe breaks through with so much noise as to render stalking impossible. The only remedy then is take off the snow-shoes, and walk without them in the animal's tracks; but this cannot be done in very deep snow. It is a charming sight for the sportsman to see a large herd of cariboo on the barrens, when he is hid from them, and has their wind. In this case, he can almost make sure of approaching to within a hundred yards distance, or much less if there is good cover.—*Once a Week.*

PALM SUNDAY.

Some Account of the Origin of the Festival.

Christ's Entry Into Jerusalem—The Observances of the Olden Times—Quaint Incidents—Palm Sunday in the Present Day.

Today is Palm Sunday, still a festival in the Christian Church, though its celebration in the present day is but a shadow of those high and imposing ceremonies which, in olden time, captivated the imagination and touched the hearts of the superstitious people. Few need to be told that Palm Sunday is intended to commemorate the entry of our Savior into Jerusalem at the time when his fame as a wonder-worker and prophet was at its zenith. In the year 33 of the Christian era, and the last year of his earthly life, for he was soon to be crucified, Christ had been teaching beyond the Jordan, had passed through Jericho, and had sojourned for a time in the pleasant valleys that in those days dotted the Plains of Judea, finally approaching Jerusalem. His disciples had been led away from the contemplation of new doctrines of Christ by the unwonted reverence bestowed by the people upon their Master, and were beginning to think of establishing an earthly kingdom. Seeing this, the Savior spoke a parable to teach them better. When at the Mount of Olives, an unbroken colt was found, seated on which he made his entry into Jerusalem in humble state. The descriptions of the scene, as given by the Apostles, are very touching. Matthew tells us that when the multitudes saw him, they spread their garments in the way, others cut down branches from the trees and strewed them also in the way. This latter incident gave rise to Palm Sunday. It is also related that the people sang praises in honor of Jesus, and made much of him, a fact which sore displeased the scribes and high priests. As already stated, these demonstrations led his followers to imagine that the Savior sought to establish an earthly kingdom, and they had much excuse for that belief. They saw that so great an influence had their Master obtained in the land, it was very probable that in the event of His inaugurating a struggle for temporal power, His standard would doubtless be followed by an immense number of men who believed in Him. Of the three sects that divided Palestine at that time, none were as yet actively opposed to Jesus, one was decidedly favorable, and another secretly so. The Pharisees, though they objected to His teachings, and especially to His scathing exposure of their vices, were yet patriotic, and would have fought under Him against the Romans. The Essenes believed heartily in Him, and were content to do whatsoever He commanded. The Sadducees were absolutely Hellenized, and had become epicureans. They were æsthetic enough to admire the Savior's teachings and eloquence, but they had lost all hope of reviving their nationality, and were contented with Greek refinement, Greek art, Greek luxury and Greek vices. Many and many a stalwart Jew, black-browed and brawny-armed, hissed curses against the Roman legionaries of the Tetrarch, and then sighed impatiently for the hour when the Messiah would proclaim Himself as of the line of David, and hoist the lion of Judah. Yet he breathed no word of war, spoke ever of love and peace, of turning the cheek to the smiter, and making war only upon the passions and the appetites. Love and self-abnegation were ever His commandments, and again and again the people, eager for a military leader, turned away murmuring sorrowfully. Finally in the third year of His teaching he returned once more to Jerusalem, and His fame preceded Him. The artisan left his work, the farmer his fields, the merchant his store, the money-changer his bags of brass and silver. All with one impulse flocked out to welcome the silver-voiced teacher and to accompany Him triumphantly into Jerusalem. The multitude met Him in the pleasant region beyond the city, where all the villas of the wealthy Sadducees and Pharisees had been built amid groves of pleasant olive-trees and oleanders, grape-vines and fig-trees. He came riding upon a young, unbroken ass, surrounded by the rough men of Galilee, who accepted Him as the Messiah, and had seen all the glories of His ministrations. They had spread their garments for a saddle, and they led the young colt by the halter. When the multitude approached, they rent the air with their shouts. They stripped themselves of their robes, and laid them down in the dust. The delicate garments of the merchant, dainty of texture and glowing with fair colors fell, nothing loath, beside the weather-stained rags of the proletaire. An universal ecstacy seized upon them. In that hour, had Christ but said, "I will be your King," they would have swept the Romans into the Mediterranean with a fierce enthusiasm that nothing could have withstood. They greeted Him with a triumph, as if He had been a successful General coming home after a wonderful victory. Tearing down luscious branches from the olive-trees that lined the road-sides, they threw them, rich with ripe fruit, before the meek rider and his peaceful steed; and they shouted, "Hosanna, blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord." The disciples, with flushed cheeks and tearful eyes, whispered to each other that the Master would accept, and that before long there would be a King in Hebron. But the ways of God are not our ways. While his followers, flushed with patriotic hopes, looked for the revival of the traditional glories of Jerusalem, He looked from the hill-side upon the city with a foreknowledge of its coming fate that forced tears of anguish from his eyes. The city lay stretched before him in all the grandeur of its revival by Herod the Great. There was the magnificent temple glowing with colored marbles and glittering with gold. There were the superb amphitheatre, the marble baths, and the stately fortresses; there were aqueducts which David and Solomon had built, there were the mementos of departed grandeur, and the evidences of present wealth. The fleecy clouds floated over the panorama of magnificence and beauty. The sunbeams flickered upon the gilding, glowed upon the porphyry, and shone dazzlingly upon the marble fanes. Around were the villas of Caiaphus and Pontius Pilate, of Calpurnius, and of all the wealthy men of the city. The breezes toyed with the pleasant fruit-trees and flowers that surrounded them and wafted pleasant odors to the multitude doing homage to the meek man, who halted his beast and surveyed the scene before him. Men pointed to him and whispered each other, "There stands our King." But his heart sank as he surveyed the city, and he wept, saying, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes." Then he entered into Jerusalem to leave it no more.

Upon our forefathers the effect of this story as taught in the picturesque fashion of the early ecclesiastics was very great. Today in America, there is no symbolic observance of it save among the members of the Catholic Church. But even with them, this festival is so shorn of its more important features that it can hardly be called a festival at all. In the Catholic churches today throughout there will be distributed fragments of cedar or hemlock which have been placed upon the altar and blessed by the priest. Every Catholic who visits the church will bring back one of these fragments, and many will faithfully preserve them. This custom is a very pleasant one despite the prejudices of the Protestant Church against outward signs in religion. The little bit of evergreen, so delicate in its tracery of leaf, so redolent of spicy perfume, naturally carries the mind of the thoughtful possessor back to that first Palm Sunday when the olive-trees growing on the hill-sides of Jerusalem were denuded of their branches to form a carpet for the passage of Him who afterward died to save men's souls.

But in the days of old there was not only a procession to the church, in which every person brought his branch of palm, or yew, or box in his hand, but in the houses of the wealthy there was a solemn decoration with the same materials. STOWE, in his *History of Old England*, says that branches of withes and of a twisted tree were brought to the King with great ceremonials. In the oldest book in England, the survey of landed estates held under feudal tenure, compiled by order of WILLIAM the Conqueror, and known as *Doomsday Book*, a tenant in Shropshire is recorded as holding a large estate on condition of providing the lord of the manor with a faggot of box on Palm Sunday, *fascem buxi in die palmarum*. This shows that box was sometimes used in place of olive-branches, which it would be hard to find in England. The withe mentioned by STOWE is, of course, the willow, and the twisted tree is believed to be the ivy. So that it seems that the word palm is not meant to designate any particular branch, but only a leafy sign of victory, as a spiritual acknowledgment of Christ's victory over the powers of evil, and also of his kingly authority over the souls of men. In the earliest printed book extant in England, CAXTON's *Directions for Keeping Feasts*, which appeared in the reign of EDWARD IV., about the year 1467, the festival of Palm Sundayis thus described:

> "Wherefor holi chirche this daye makith solempne processyon in mynde of the processyon that Cryst made this dey: but for encheson, (this word is believed to mean occasion,) that wee have noone olyve that bearith greene leves therefor we taken palme and geven instede of olyve, and beare it about in processyon. So is thys dey called Palme Sondey."

After the era of the Reformation Palm Sunday was retained among the feasts of the English Church, but the procession was forbidden. This was probably on account of the rude mummeries that accompanied it. It had become the practice to draw a wooden figure on a wooden donkey in front of the procession and to sing mongrel verses of English and Latin, which were both profane and obscene. But though the law forbade the procession, it could not forbid the inhabitants from taking a walk in the afternoon and returning laden with branches of the willow, which in England is always in flower at this season. To this day the people of London go out by tens of thousands on Palm Sunday to Wimbledon Common and Wormholt Scrubs, and the pleasant hills of Hampstead and Highgate. They do not know why they do it. Thousands of them belong to no church, and know nothing of Jesus save as a variation of the national oath. Yet they never fail to bring home rods of the *salix*, laden with bursting silken flower-pods, for this tree flowers before it leaves; and they preserve it religiously during the year, having a vague belief from tradition that the household which contains a palm is safe throughout the year from storms, and especially from lightning.

In other countries the procession has fared no better than in England. In Spain, indeed, before the fall of ISABELLA SEGUNDA, the Domingo de Ramos was celebrated with considerable pomp. But even then, though the priests had full sway, public opinion was against processions, even one so innocent as this, and the whole thing was voted an anachronism. So in France, the Dimanche de Rameaux was treated, even by good Catholics, as an incident in the boyhood of Christianity, pleasant to remember, as it is pleasant to remember games of cricket and feats of football, but not suitable to its manhood of today. In Rome, of course, the day was celebrated as in the olden time, but even there without that hearty enthusiasm which made the procession a lesson better than fifty preachments. There is but one country, or rather but one religion, that maintains this day in all its splendor. In the Greek Church Palm Sunday has been shorn of none of its old glories. Throughout Greece and throughout Russia, one in her decrepitude, the other in the exuberance of boyhood, processions on Palm Sunday are celebrated as in the olden time. Yet not today, for the Greek Church, uninfluenced by the scientific mind of Pope GREGORY, has refused to accept the new style of calculating the year, and is consequently eleven days behind. Palm Sunday, therefore, in the great East of Europe, will not be celebrated until the Sunday after our Easter.

Perhaps there are places in Europe where nothing has been changed, where the processions of Palm Sunday and the decorations of the houses are as they were before HUSS thundered and LUTHER hissed menaces against the Papal See. The world is so wide that it is impossible to know all the little portals where mediævalism hides securely. It is but a few months since civilization was startled by the "Passion Play" at Ober Ammergan. Perhaps there may be places where, today, the people come in throngs to the church with branches of willow in their hands, and pile them up on the altar to be blessed by the priest. Perhaps a wooden ass is being dragged and figs are being eaten amid chants whose verses contain words that would thrill the very marrow of a philologist with rapture. But at present we know nothing of such places, and the only evidences of Palm Sunday we shall see or hear of will be the fragments of evergreens in our Catholic pews and the rods of willow which the Londoners will steal from the copses along the Mole and the Thames.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

General Notes—Preparing for Summer—News from Other Cities.

Already several of the regiments in this City are looking forward to active movements next Summer. The Seventy-first will no doubt make an excursion, though in what direction is not yet decided upon. A battalion of the Twenty-second has been invited to visit Richmond, Va., and the invitation has been so strongly and courteously presented that it may result in the entire command going up the James River. The members of the Twenty-second are, however, strongly in favor of an encampment of ten days, and it is to be hoped that the project will be carried into effect, as the exercises permissible in camp cannot fail to improve the discipline of the regiment, and also add to the health of those participating. The expense, in time and money, may defeat the movement, and an excursion be adopted as an outlet for the activity of this very active organization. If there are other cities besides Richmond desirous of seeing the Twenty-second, they must enter the field at once. The Seventh remained quiet last Summer, so it is very probable that the members will seek to enjoy themselves as a regiment during the ensuing Summer. An encampment may be the result, though we doubt it, as the idea fell flat last season. If the Seventh goes on an excursion, the boys will probably select a steam-boat trip, and eschew large cities and hot parades or marches, the Philadelphia experience being still fresh in the minds of many unfortunates. The Eighth, Sixth and Ninth also talk of excursions, though no decided move has yet been taken in either organization.

The fourth annual reunion of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., will be held to-morrow evening, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, in Second-avenue. As the committee have spared no pains in their preparations the occasion will no doubt be a pleasant one.

It is understood that the Adjutant-General of this State has decided in the case of the application of Capt. Johnson's company of colored men, of Albany, that no new company can be enrolled in the National Guard until it falls below 20,000, the maximum number allowed by law. Col. Hawkins, the commander of the battalion of colored men in this City, called on the Adjutant-General recently, to endeavor to have his men enrolled, but was met by the same reply as that given in the case of the Albany company. Col. Hawkins and Capt. Johnson hope to effect their enrollment by January, 1873. Capt. Johnson's company will continue in an independent form.

There are only ten companies of infantry in Maine, nearly all armed with breech-loaders and equipped according to law, but none of artillery or cavalry. In addition to this force, there are in process of organization ten companies of young men exempt from military duties, which are to be uniformed and equipped at the expense of the State. The regular militia is composed of 29 officers and 931 enlisted men. The greater portion of the infantry force is made up of veterans of the late war, many of whom held high rank. Two companies, the Portland Light Infantry and the Portland Mechanic Blues, deserve special mention. The former is the oldest military organization in the State, having been chartered, according to the records, by the General Court of Massachusetts, June 6, 1803. The Blues were chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 8, 1808. In the war of 1812-14, the company performed military duty in the defenses of Portland. Both companies did service during the war.

The soldiers' and sailors' monument in memory of the heroes of Michigan will be unvailed on the 9th of April, at Detroit. The colors of the late volunteer regiments will be borne in the procession, and will be a prominent feature in the unvailing. The veteran division will be under the direction of Gen. L. S. TROWBRIDGE, late of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, who has been selected by the Grand Marshal of the day as an assistant marshal for that duty.

The era of good feeling does not appear to pervade the officers of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment just now. Col. Finan is represented as not liking the recent choice of Major, and the sudden dismissal of Lieut. Callahan has roused the indignation of others.

The legislation in our State for the last two or three years embraces among its multitude of topics several statutes relative to the State National Guard. It has evidently been the purpose of the State authorities to create a military force which should not only be the pride of the State, but also furnish a well-disciplined and thoroughly armed and equipped body of soldiery, ready at all times for duty. Certain exemptions are granted to the members of the Guard. A proposition is now before the Legislature to repeal those exemptions and substitute in lieu thereof a system of compensation for the services performed. This, in some respects, would be much more beneficial than the present method. Only a very small number of men are benefited by the exemptions in the assessments of property, and under the proposed plan all would be benefited.

Col. Austin, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in a recent order, says: "The active efforts of members in recruiting during the past year is plainly evidenced in the increased numbers of the regiment. With the addition of 'K Company,' now mustered into service, and the same ratio of increase continued for the present year, the Forty-seventh will show the largest number at the 'annual inspection' of any regiment in the Second Division. A single recruit from every member in the command will insure the largest regiment in the State. The result is worth the effort."

The First Company Governor's Foot Guard, in Hartford, Conn., Major W. H. Dodd commanding, are hard at work preparing themselves for the Spring parades. Under their instructor, Capt. Charles C. Osborne, they are being drilled once a week, and are attaining great proficiency. This veteran organization has had accessions to its ranks during the Winter of several young men who will do honor to the company. They have one of the finest drill-halls in the State, it being large and capacious. This organization celebrated its one hundredth anniversary last Fall. It is one of the oldest companies in the United States and bears an honorable record.

The Committee of the Boston Montgomery Guard have formally promulgated the challenge of that company to any company in the State to drill two months hence for the national military championship and a purse of from $500 to $1,000 a side. If the challenge is not accepted in two months, the company will claim the championship.

The New-Haven Horse Guards are to have new uniforms in time for the election parade.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Albany to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary, which occurs on the 7th of June. Col. Andes has ordered fifty new uniforms for the regiment, and expects to parade about 700 men on the anniversary parade. There appears to be but little attention paid to the manner of wearing uniforms in this regiment, judging from the style in which waist-belts, hats, pompons, cartridge-boxes and cap-pouches were worn on a recent parade. White cross-belts are to be soon ordered as a portion of the uniform, which will improve the appearance of the regiment.

Col. Henry Brinker has assumed command of the Fifty-fourth Regiment in Rochester. It will be remembered that Col. Brinker was elected several months ago, but he could not then accept, being at the time in command of a cavalry regiment in this City. His resignation had been handed in, but not acted on. Those who know him need not be told of his special fitness for the position from his familiarity with and his interest in military affairs.

A challenge has been issued to the Boston Montgomery Drum Corps by the Second Battalion Drum Corps, for the championship of Boston. What gives spice to the matter is the fact that the challengers are colored, and they mean business. If this is not accepted, they propose to challenge the drum corps of the Cadets.

There are several volunteer militia companies in New-Orleans, representing the three branches of service, which are composed mainly of soldiers of the late Confederate army, and commanded by ex-Confederate officers. In Mobile several of the old time companies have reorganized and been armed.

A rifle gallery has been completed for the Forty-seventh Regiment. A thorough knowledge of the use of the breech-loading arms may now be acquired, as well as improvement in marksmanship, and the efficiency of the regiment will be greatly increased by frequent practice. Companies are urged to adopt prize competition.

The State of Connecticut enacted a Militia law at the last session of the Legislature, which is second to none in any other State, and the proper authorities have no doubt done what they think is right in the matter of arming the different regiments, yet considerable fault is found by the members of the National Guard with the arms they selected, viz., the Peabody rifle.

Capt. Spencer's Resignation.

The riot on the 12th day of last July was a convincing proof of the sterling value of our National Guard. The regiments placed under trying circumstances behaved with great steadiness, and put down with extreme ease what might have become a terrible scene of massacre and rapine if it had not been met with such commendable firmness. There was, however, an exception to the general fortitude in the person of Capt. BIRD W. SPENCER, of Company K, of the Ninth Regiment, who disappeared and left his company to shift for itself. It was, however, taken charge of by the First Lieutenant, an old soldier, who reformed the broken ranks and restored the courage of the men, a little shaken by the fall of three of their comrades and the mysterious disappearance of their Captain. The next day his anxious soldiers heard of him as safe at home, but suffering from a mysterious wound, the locality and nature of which appeared to shift in a very extraordinary manner. Col. Fisk ordered an inquiry into the circumstances of the case, which occupied many months, and at last resulted in the decision by the Court of Inquiry that the charges were not sufficiently proved to warrant a court-martial. As the duty of prosecution had fallen upon the First Lieutenant of Capt. SPENCER's company, this decision placed him in an awkward position. But he appealed from it to Gov. HOFFMAN, directly and indirectly to the military generally, by circulating a little pamphlet containing the history of the whole matter and the evidence rendered before the Court of Inquiry. Capt. SPENCER immediately resigned. We give the condensed evidence of two witnesses, as reported in the pamphlets.

Miss ANNE GLEN testified: I was in Eighth-avenue at the time of the riot on the 12th of July, 1871; at the time the troops fired I was standing at the door of PARKER's bakery, on Eighth-avenue; I saw Capt. SPENCER on that occasion; when the firing commenced he came to the door of the baker's, and said for God's sake to let him in, that he was shot; and he gave me a push at the door, his foot taking me, and leaving a mark right down my dress, and he went right through the yard; he was asked there where he was shot; he said on the back of the head; and there was a man looked and said, "No, you ain't shot there;" he said, "Yes I am;" he looked again, and said, "No, it was in the back;" I turned round and said, "I guess it was with a club you were hit;" he stood in the yard a little while after, and said he did not want to turn out; it appeared to me that he was going to cry when he said that he did not want to turn out that day; he seemed to be frightened at the time; he asked the man "was there any other way to get out," but I don't know whether he wanted to escape.

JACOB STERN, a drum-corporal of the Ninth Regiment, testified that being without weapons and ordered by Major HITCHCOCK to fall to the rear, he entered PARKER's bakery; he went up stairs into a back room, and there saw Capt. SPENCER sitting on a chair at the foot of the bed; he had his coat off; the very minute the witness entered he jumped off the chair and cried, "Shut the door, some one may come in;" STERN said, "What is the matter, Capt. SPENCER?" he replied, "I have been wounded; I have been struck across the shoulder with a door." The witness left that room and went to another one where a man was lying wounded, shot in the neck. He then returned to the back room and found Capt. SPENCER and Mr. PARKER, the baker. SPENCER said to PARKER, "Help me out of this in some way. This young man knows my position in the Erie office." Witness said, "I believe he is Treasurer there." There was considerable joking among the officers of the regiment when he narrated this interview, and Lieut. LEWIS said, "STORMS, SPENCER holds a big position; you can make a big thing out of this."

The Oil War—Action of the New-York Petroleum Association.

A meeting of the New-York Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon, to decide whether any further action is necessary in regard to the Pennsylvania producers, as against the South Improvement Company and the railroad companies. Messrs. HENRY H. ROGERS, J. LOMBARD, Jr., and F. C. FLEMING, were appointed a Committee to confer with the Erie, Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central Railroad Companies, in reference to freight charges, &c. The Committee of Producers from the oil regions, who were recently in the City, will return here on Monday and have a final understanding on the subject with the same companies. On Monday evening they will be given a dinner at Delmonico's by the New-York Petroleum Association.

Statistics for the Week.

During the past week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 655 deaths, 380 births, 109 marriages, and 43 still-births, showing an increase of 64 in the deaths, and a decrease of 60 in the births as compared with the previous week. The deaths from small-pox numbered 30, and 112 cases of this disease were reported during the week. Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 35 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $10,755; amount of insurance, $155,950. Nine of the fires were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes, 6 by foul chimneys, 4 by explosion of kerosene lamps, 5 by overheated stoves and stove-pipes, 3 by defective heating arrangements, 1 by mice gnawing matches, and the rest originated from a variety of accidental causes.

THE INDIANS.

Authentic Description of the Various Tribes on the Plains.

Where They Are Located—How the Tribes Are Supported and Governed—Warlike and Peaceable Indians—The Government Policy.

The public, in reading accounts of movements made in regard to the various tribes of Indians, have only vague ideas of the geographical position and status of the red men on our frontiers. The following facts may, therefore, be found useful for general information:

THE INDIAN DISTRICT.

The vast stretch of country over which Gen. SHERIDAN has military authority, known as the Military Division of the Missouri, is divided into three departments, as follows:

The Department of the Platte, commanded by Gen. E. O. C. ORD; head-quarters at Omaha, Nebraska, comprising the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Utah and Wyoming, the Post of Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, and the stage road from there to Denver.

The Department of Texas, comprising the Indian Territory, Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, commanding; head-quarters, San Antonio.

Department of Missouri, comprising New-Mexico, Kansas and Colorado Territory, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

Department of Dakota, including Minnesota and Montana, Gen. W. S. HANCOCK commanding; head-quarters, St. Paul.

Department of Arizona, Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE commanding; head-quarters, Prescott.

California and Pacific coast, Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD commanding; head-quarters, San Francisco.

Department of Columbia, Gen. CANBY commanding; head-quarters, Portland.

There are some inconsiderable tribes of States and Territories not in connection with military departments, and of little account. The Departments of the Platte, Department of the Lakes, Department of California, and of Texas are the principal ones having relations with the most numerous and warlike tribes within our borders. In Gen. HANCOCK's District, Dakota, the Piegan tribe remain, that is to say, what is left after the notable massacre under Col. BAKER. Gen. SHERIDAN feared that great trouble would follow that event, but it did not occur. He prepredicted it, saying, "the instincts and education of the Indians will prompt them, sooner or later, to revenge."

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE

was officially reported by W. B. PEASE, United States Army, United States Indian Agent, as follows:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, since my report of 30th January, on the affair between United States soldiers and Piegan Indians, Jan 3, that I have visited the camp of BIG JAKE, of the tribe of Blackfeet Indians, and have seen and talked with several Indians who were in the camp which was attacked by the soldiers. Of the 123 killed on the 23d, thirty-three were men. Of these, fifteen only were such as are called by them as young or fighting men. These were between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven. The remaining eighteen were between the ages of thirty-seven and seventy; eight of the latter were between the ages of sixty and seventy; ninety were women, thirty-five between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven and fifty-five between the ages of thirty-seven and seventy. The remaining fifty were children, none older than twelve years, and many of them in their mother's arms. Out of 219 belonging to RED HORN's camp, only forty-six survived. Among them are nine young men who escaped during the attack, and five who were away hunting. The lives of eighteen women and nineteen children, (none of them more than three years of age, and the majority of them much younger,) some of whom were wounded, were spared by the soldiers. RED HORN himself was killed. At the time of the attack this camp was suffering severely with small-pox, having had it among them for two months, the average rate of deaths among them having been six daily.

VIOLATED TREATIES.

These treaties were drawn up by the United States agents, and submitted to the Indians, in which certain promises were made to the latter in case they would agree to certain conditions; these conditions depended upon Congress to ratify and fulfill. This the Indians do not comprehend, and being ignorant of the fact that the Commissioners who made the treaties with them were not clothed with power, absolute, like themselves, went on at once to fulfill their part of the obligations, and became greatly dissatisfied because the Government did not do likewise. Congress is greatly at fault, as Indians cannot be made to understand our complicated relations. The Indian reservations set apart for those living west of the Mississippi are about thirty, on which are about thirty different tribes of large numbers.

Commencing with Minnesota, we have two principal tribes, the Red Lake and Pombina Chippewas, numbering about 2,100, living in the north-western part of the State, where they subsist mainly by the chase and fishing. They are generally peaceable and are not much feared by the whites. It was thought at one time that they would be drawn into the difficulties which existed in British America on account of their nearness to the scene of warfare. The Pillager and Winnebagoes number about 2,000, and occupy the country south of the Chippewas. They are quiet and thrifty.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi are a loyal, industrious and well-to-do tribe, numbering 2,200 souls. A small band of Sioux and Winnebagoes of another tribe are located in Minnesota, and though peaceable, are said to be indolent vagabonds.

In the south-west part of Dakota belong the great nation of the Sioux, and numbering from 30,000 to 35,000. In 1868 a treaty was solemnly made by the Indian Peace Commission, in which a large tract was set apart for them, including that portion of Wyoming and Montana in which were located Forts "Phil. Kearny," "C. F. Smith" and "Reno," in what is called the Powder River country, then to be abandoned, as the Union Pacific Road had rendered the ole wagon-road no longer needful above Fort Fetterman. It included RED CLOUD's country, beyond the Yellowstone and Big Horn Mountains. The treaty provided for subsistence for four years, and though it was ratified, the appropriation, save a few thousand dollars placed in Gen. SHERMAN's hands, was delayed, resulting in RED CLOUD's dissatisfaction and visit to Washington.

Four agencies were established and about 25,000 were clothed and fed. The Sisseton and Wakpeton Sioux occupy the eastern part of the Territory, near Minnesota. The Government aids them only by paying for work and produce delivered. They number 1,800. The Yancton Sioux, in south-eastern Dakota, have been a poor, shiftless race, but are said to be improving greatly, under the recent peace policy and the mission of Rev. Mr. COOKE. They number 2,500. Forty thousand dollars is drawn by them in annuities.

The Poncas, 800 in number, are better farmers than their neighbors, though drawing some time ago, only $10,000.

The Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans number about 3,000, and live by the chase, Government supplies and farming.

The principal tribes in the north part of Montana Territory are the Black Feet, Piegans and Bloods. They number about 6,000, and have given much trouble to the whites. Had they been given annuities, like other tribes, they would have been peaceable. They were visited recently by a detachment of Second Cavalry, under Capt. BALL and Lieut. MCADAM, all of whom had a narrow escape from death by fire and storm; many of the soldiers were terribly frozen. The Gros Ventres of the prairies, Shoshones, (WASKAKIE's band,) Sheep-Eaters and River Crows—about 4,500—came under treaties made by Special Commissioner CULLEM, but again Congress delayed their fulfillment. The two first tribes roam principally about Virginia City, while the others range more to the south and beg of passengers traveling over the Union Pacific Railroad. The Mountain Crows, (AB SAR-A-KIE'S) occupy the southern portion of Montana, and number about 2,000. These people have been always friendly, and complained that they were losers by it, as their lands had been taken from them and given to the Sioux, who had always been troublesome.

The Assinaboines are a friendly tribe in the north-east portion. The Flat-heads, Kootenays, and upper Pend'oreilles, 1,500 in number, have $4,000 annuity, but are said to be treacherous and given to depredations. The Northern Arapahoes are, under the treaty of 1868, supposed to be located on the Upper Arkansas River with the Cheyennes, and number about 1,800 souls. FRIDAY, one of the Chiefs, was educated in St. Louis, and is a warm friend of the whites. He still clings to his nomadic life, in part at least.

AN INDIAN CHIEF ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mother BICKERDYKE, the most successful of all the army nurses, settled in Kansas, at Saline, on the Pacific Railroad. FRIDAY came into her hotel one day, accompanied by his two wives. Mrs. BRICKERDYKE asked him why he did not do as the whites and live with one wife. "Well," said he, "white woman are more than a match for one man, but I find it takes two squaws to be my equal. Give me a white wife, and I will swap off my two at once!"

Nebraska contains several prominent tribes, among them SPOTTED TAIL's band of Ogallalla Sioux. All are at peace, and the plan of civilizing and Christianizing whole tribes, *Buckle's History of Civilization* would teach us, is to begin with the spade and the hoe, but the great work in Nebraska was begun in accordance with the teaching of a very interesting work published in London in 1838, containing evidence taken before the British Parliament in relation to certain Indians, showing "that the true way of reaching these people is through the Gospel itself. The Gospel first, then civilization."

The mission to the Santee Sioux has been in operation for eleven years. They now live in log-houses. One Chief determined, with his whole band, to be men. To do this they had to give up all their rights to property in the tribe and their annuities. In fact, they left the tribe without a farthing to commence life on. By hard work and perseverance they have succeeded.

A converted Chief, called at his baptism J. H. TUTTLE, was a great warrior among the Chippewas. Just before renouncing paganism he had fought his last battle, near St. Cloud, and taken four Sioux scalps. First, he had to lose his long hair, braided down to his shoulders. In the heathen state, the Indian would sooner lose his life than part with this ornament. The rest of the tribe—the Santee Sioux—are to a great extent, Christian men and women. They are industrious and respectable people. The head Chief was at one time the fiercest of the tribe, but now a sagacious and quiet man. The mission has three houses, a church and a school-house. On each end of the reservation there is a church with a mission-house. The Indians have assisted in building houses, doing the rough work. The change among these Indians has been marvelous. Instead of being lazy and compelling the women to do their work, they are industrious, and opening farms, building houses, and going on with the work of civilization very rapidly. Three of the Chiefs have been baptized, are industrious and leading the entire band to civilization.

Rev. Mr. HINMAN, Episcopal missionary among them, reported two years, communicants over 450; children attending day school, 350; adult congregation, 997.

In Nebraska are also, Winnebagoes, 1,500; Omahas, 1,000; the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, only 84, although they counted up 1,000 in 1815, and 900 in 1849; the Pawnees, 2,800 strong, who for years past have been loyal, and of great value to the Government as scouts, &c.; the Iowas, 228 in number, are an industrious, peaceful set; and the Otoes and Missourians, 440 in number, quite similar to the Sacs and Foxes in characteristics. During the year 1838, (or about that time) Pennsylvania repudiated her bonds of State indebtedness in England, as also did Mississippi. Some Chiefs of the Iowa Tribe visited London with an Indian Agent, and were duly exhibited on speculation. Rev. SYDNEY SMITH wrote to his friends through *Punch*, "to go and see these noble-looking savages, as being truly native Americans of the Iowa Tribe, but in no wise related to the I-o-u's of Pennsylvania!"

The Shoshones and Bannocks are the principal tribes in Wyoming Territory. A treaty was made with them in 1868, and duly ratified next year. Originally they were formidable in numbers, but now hardly count up 2,500 souls.

Being on the line of travel of emigrants from the States, they receive from Government from $1,000 to $10,000 in annuities.

The tribes in Idaho are friendly. The Nez Perces, 3,000 in number, are about the only ones who come under treaty regulations. The Bannocks, Shoshones and Boise, nearly 700, are peaceable, and located on a reservation at Fort Hall. They do not have any treaty. The Cœur d'Alenys—2,000—are further north. In the southern part of Idaho the Snakes and Shoshones roam about from Oregon to other Territories. They are peaceable.

The Utes occupy part of Colorado Territory. The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and the Sioux range back and forth, over a portion, to the Republican and Arkansas Rivers hunting buffalo. A treaty was made with the Utes by Gov. CUMMINGS, in 1866, by which they were to receive certain compensation as indemnity for the damage done by throwing open the Territory to public travel. This was never ratified, yet they have kept the peace. Col. KIT CARSON had great influence over the tribe while he lived. The "Sand Creek Massacre," led on by Col. CHIVINGTON, of the volunteer service, and at one time a Methodist parson, has made a part of this Territory forever infamous in history for barbarity and cruelty to a band of helpless women and children while under the protecting flags of truce and of the Government. This was in 1864 near Fort Lyon, Cheyenne Territory.

The vast number of Indians in the Indian Territory—the rich lands and the general satisfaction of the Indians located there, as well the question now being agitated about admitting settlers and railway privileges, render this an important field of inquiry. Only a narrow strip running through the centre, known as the "leased lands," is now vacant. They were bought from the Creeks and Cherokees, originally by Government, to use as reservations when needed. These Indians are: Choctaws, 12,500; Creeks, 12,294; Seminoles, 1,950; Chickasaws, 4,500; Cherokees, 14,000; Senecas and Shawnees, 300. Most were loyal during the war, but all suffered in some way. All are agriculturists, have schools, churches and mills, and are entirely under a government of their own, like ours.

The Delawares and Shawnees have merged into the Cherokees. The Indians are satisfied with Government treatment of them, being happy and prosperous. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, have been generally quiet, except a raid into Texas last Fall, when SATANTA and KICKING BIRD were captured. Few of these are inclined to agricultural pursuits, or any industrial callings. The Comanches lead the Kiowas in this matter. The Apaches are generally friendly, and as Gen. HOWARD is absent to such of this tribe as are in New-Mexico and Arizona, to investigate recent troubles, we pass them by for the present. These three tribes aggregate 5,000 in number. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are about 3,400. Their reservation has been changed for one north of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. The Ouichitas, Caddoes and a few others, are located on a portion of these leased lands. They deserve credit for remaining peaceable during the war. Gen. ALBERT PIKE, and other rebels, did all they could to win them to the Southern cause, but without avail. Government has accordingly provided liberally for them on a new reservation West.

The twelve tribes in Kansas were originally a powerful and large body of Indians, but disease and bad habits have reduced them greatly. They are peaceable. Among those progressing rapidly in civilization and Christianity are the Chippewas, Pottewatomies, Wyandots and Christian Indians. Little progress is making among the Kickapoos, (half tribe in Mexico,) 314; Kaws, 718; Osages, 4,500; Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, 957; Ottawas, 200; Shawnees, 650; Miamis, 95; Peorias, &c., 200. Total industrious in Kansas, 1,385 souls. The fine land in Kansas is attracting so many white settlers that it will result ere long in driving the Indians further West.

In the warm and fertile climate of New-Mexico, warlike and fierce tribes swarm and rove at will. Game is plenty, and trouble often occurs as the bands come in contact with the whites. Of the largest tribe, Navapoes, from 8,000 to 10,000 souls, at least six treaties have been made, but, owing to various causes, little kept, till now. The Mescalero Apaches, 530 in number, range south of Fort Stanton, and way down through Texas into Mexico. They are bad Indians. The Gila Apaches, two tribes, were warlike and unfriendly; but are doing better now; number 1,600. The Jicarilla Apaches, 800 strong, are tractable and under treaty. Congress not voting supplies, the Indians were starving, and so they had to steal from settlers or travelers on the highway. Their game was hunted and driven off by gold-seekers and the Government took no steps to remedy the evil, hence hostilities. The President sent out Mr. COLYER to New-Mexico and Arizona, to make arrangements to bring these roving Apaches upon suitable reservations to feed and clothe them.

From the time of the Gadsden purchase, when we came into possession of their country, until about ten years ago the Apaches were the friends of the Americans. Much of the time since then the attempt to exterminate them has been carried on at an expense of from three to four millions of dollars per annum, and with little success. The Pueblo Indians are a friendly and harmless tribe, and thus get little help from Government. It is said of all tribes west of the Mississippi they only show an increase during the past ten years; number, 900.

Were it not for our pushing, adventurous people, the arid, wild country of Arizona might be left to the worst Indians who choose to roam there. But rich gold mines there tempt many adventurers. Still some of these dreaded Apaches are making good progress in farming. Our limits will not allow of Col. GREEN's testimony of their readiness to work, even to little children gathering wood and hay for the army. The Pimos and Maricopas, 8,000, Papagos, 5,000, Moquis Pueblos, 4,000, are being brought under treaties for the first time. The Mohaves, 4,000, Yumas, 2,000, Yaropais, 2,000, Hualapais, 2,500, were settled on a reservation in Colorado River Agency. The Yumas are very well disposed toward the whites, and are on West Branch of the Colorado, opposite Fort Yuma, Lower California.

The Indians mostly brought under the President's policy, and consigned to the Friends and different religious bodies for agencies and temporal affairs, in missions, schools, &c., are covered mainly by the Territories of Dakota and Montana, and the States of Nebraska and Kansas. Here we find the great highways of travel, and civilization is pushing the Indian either out of sight, or into reservations, where they must cultivate the soil, or starve. A large reservation, called Cheyenne, in parts of Dakota and Wyoming, has been set apart for such as are willing to go there, and among them is SPOTTED TAIL's band. Every inducement has been held out, through the Peace Commission, to do everything the Government can to gain their good will and cooperation, by spending large sums directly to feed, clothe and educate them, and provide agricultural implements, &c. This includes three large reservations north of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude—one in the Indian Territory, one in Dakota, and another in Colorado and Utah. Our military are used for thousands of miles, from the Rio Grande in Texas to the Pacific, as merely in surveillance of the Indians.

A serious detriment to the progress of the partially civilized Indians is found in the fact that they are not brought under the domination of the law, so far as regards crimes committed against each other. The difference in the characteristics of the various tribes, together with the differences in the degree of civilization to which they have attained, seems to render it impossible to frame any general law equally applicable to all. To attempt the enforcement of civil or statute law in a tribe of Indians when first brought into peaceful relations with the Government, is not deemed expedient, nor would it be practicable, for the reason that the savages are unable yet to distinguish between such enforcement and acts of war. But this must come in time, so as to teach them the majesty of law and to protect themselves.

The Board of Commissioners say: "Increased experience in dealing with the Indians only tends to confirm the Board more and more in the wisdom of the policy of peace so uniformly advocated by the President, and supported by the liberality of Congress and the humane sympathies of the people; and the Board look forward to the day when the bitterness which now assails this policy in some parts of the United States, where it is least understood, will fill a page in history as unnatural and curious as that which records the old hatred against freedom and the friends of the slave." E. B. T.

THE BOY MURDERER.

The Inquest on the Body of the Randall's Island Keeper—A Verdict Against the Lad.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday held an inquest in the case of SAMUEL CALVERT, a keeper on Randall's Island, whose death resulted from two stabs in the knee, inflicted by JUSTUS DUNN, aged sixteen, an inmate of the institution, on Sunday evening last.

The first witness examined before the Coroner was ISRAEL C. JONES, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, who testified that CALVERT was in charge of one of the workshops; the prisoner, DUNN, was employed in the shoe-shop and slept in the hall superintended by the deceased; DUNN was sent to the House of Refuge for truancy in 1869 and was discharged after a time; he was then a quiet and tolerably mild-mannered boy; witness had heard that when younger he had attempted to take the life of his uncle; DUNN was committed to the House the last time for larceny, and since his admission has been vicious and truly incorrigible; he occupied the lowest grade in the estimation of conduct and general deportment; CALVERT was an efficient and even-tempered officer; he was not harsh to the boys under his care, and could always control his anger fully; a complaint of harshness was made against deceased a year ago, but it was effectually disproved on investigation; on a former occasion DUNN attempted to stab his teacher.

Dr. J. L. COLBY, physician to the institution, testified that he was summoned from his residence, No. 36 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, at a quarter past eight o'clock on Sunday night, to attend the deceased; this was two hours after the stabbing had occurred; found two stab-wounds over the knee, severing the femoral artery; deceased was exhausted from loss of blood, and died from hemorrhage at half-past ten o'clock.

THOMAS BURNS, aged sixteen years, who has been an inmate of the House of Refuge for seventeen months, testified that he had heard DUNN frequently say that he would escape in some way; some of the other boys had been sent to the Penitentiary for very bad conduct, and DUNN declared that he would try to get there; about six o'clock CALVERT proceeded to lock up the boys in their cells, and as he approached DUNN's compartment the boy sprang out at him with a drawn knife; CALVERT asked what he wanted, and DUNN in reply demanded the keys of the outer gates; CALVERT told him to be a good boy and go into his cell; DUNN retained his threatening attitude, and the keeper kicked at him to repel his attack; the prisoner at last succeeded in stabbing CALVERT, and the latter fell bleeding to the floor of the gallery; witness called out for Casey, whose real name is JAMES BRENNAN, to come up; Casey came up to put DUNN into his cell; then, after affording the deceased some assistance, gave an alarm.

JAMES BRENNAN, aged seventeen years, testified that he was but four months in the House of Refuge, and was monitor of the hall in charge of Mr. CALVERT; he corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness; boys are punished for bad conduct by marks; also, by a strap applied over the bare legs and thighs; they are punished in no other way; DUNN was subjected to a diet of bread and water, beginning on that day; the strapping was always administered by the Superintendent and the assistant; did not know of any difficulty between DUNN and the deceased.

JUSTUS DUNN, the prisoner, was called upon to testify in his own behalf, and stated that he was standing in the door of his cell waiting to be locked in; he called out to one of the boys, nicknamed Baikey, when the deceased partly opened the door, and kicking at him exclaimed, "I'll baulk you!" witness drew a knife merely to protect himself, and the deceased kicked against it; witness' mother is dead, and his father, refusing to allow him to go to sea, had him sent to the House of Refuge for running away from home.

The case was thereupon submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict against DUNN, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Alleged Attempt at Black-Mailing—A Singular Story.

Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, of No. 419 Sixth-avenue, was brought before Justice DOWLING yesterday charged with attempting to black-mail Mr. JAMES W. BELL, of No. 172 Fifth-avenue. Mr. BELL made affidavit that on the 15th of December last, he received from CRAWFORD a letter inclosing copies of other letters, in which the accused threatened to charge him with the commission of adultery. The letter complained of is as follows:

> Mr. J. W. BELL: You will find inclosed some papers. They are a sample of some more I have, and unless you pay me the rent that is due me and for the damage done to the rooms I will send some of them to one that ought to know your conduct, but who, I fear, is badly deceived in you, that is your wife.
>
> Yours, &c., T. CRAWFORD.
>
> One month's rent, $40; repairing and cleaning the rooms, $10; total, $50. I will wait three days for an answer.

On this charge CRAWFORD waived examination, and gave $500 bail to appear for trial. He stated in Court that a Miss DEARBORN occupied rooms over his store, and that BELL frequently visited her in these apartments. The young woman subsequently became insane, and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. She, however, recovered her reason, and reoccupied the apartments and left without having paid the rent. A nurse who attended Miss DEARBORN gave him the letters which she claimed were written by BELL to her patient. Mr. BELL denies all knowledge or connection with the woman referred to.

The New-York and Boston Express Company—Meeting of Creditors—Its Liabilities.

The New-York and Boston Express Company, which has been in financial difficulties for some time, has at last gone into bankruptcy. The Company called a meeting of its creditors at the office of BARRETT & REDMOND, Nassau-street, yesterday. About twenty gentlemen assembled in response to the invitation, principally railroad men. Mr. O. H. P. ARCHER, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, presided. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. ARCHER, it was resolved to appoint a committee of three creditors, consisting of Messrs. INGERSOLL, SHIPMAN, and HAYMAN, to investigate the affairs of the Express Company, the Committee to report on the 27th inst., at noon, at a meeting at the same place.

The property of the Company is valued at $196,000, and the liabilities are as follows:

Liabilities—	
Erie Railroad	$171,000
New-Jersey Southern Railroad, Fall River Line, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, Narragansett Steam-ship Company, New-Hampshire and Northampton	12,000
O. C. N. Railroad	20,000
Total	$193,000

This deficiency, added to some unaudited claims of the Erie Road, would suffice to make the debts about $66,000 more than the assets.

The New-York and Boston Express Company was started about two years ago, by men connected with the Erie Road, and most of its business, consisting principally of transferring goods between this City and several places in New-Jersey, was done by the Erie Road to the exclusion of other local express companies.

Overdue Steamers from Europe.

Of the European steamers reported in the TIMES as overdue, the *Europa* arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, twenty-one days out, bringing 266 steerage passengers, and twenty-one in the cabins. Her officers report very severe storms, and a dangerous passage. The following steamers are expected hourly: *Humboldt*, from Havre March 1; *Headquarters*, Antwerp March 5; *America*, Bremen 5th; *Minnesota*, Liverpool 6th; *Holland*, Liverpool 6th; *Cuba*, Liverpool 9th, and the *Thuringia*, Hamburg 9th.

The Bowling-Green Bank.

In the matter of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday granted an order requiring Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP, the receiver, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in refusing to obey an order of the District Court to furnish a list of the creditors of the bank.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The District-Attorney's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please call the attention of the Judiciary Committee, while they are ventilating the District-Attorney's office, to the thousands of complaints (taken by the Police Magistrates) now on file therein, which have never been laid before the Grand Jury.

How about the five thousand complaints for violation of the Excise law?

Out of all the numerous complaints therefor, not a single case has been brought to trial by the District-Attorney within the last five years.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1872. LEX.

Is Jay Gould to Escape?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of yesterday struck the public as eminently in point. Is JAY GOULD to escape? Is the extraordinary action of DANIEL E. SICKLES, United States Minister to Spain, in seizing the Erie Railway Company, to end in public disappointment? Are all the robberies of JAY GOULD to be condoned, and no restitution made? ARCHER is still Vice-President and Acting President of Erie, the same as during GOULD's administration; RUCKER is still the Manager and Superintendent, and all is the same really as before the so-called reform. Shrewd men think the whole thing was concocted by GOULD, who is "long" in Erie 120,000 shares.

The attaching of McHenry and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway interests in London and here to the Erie Company does *not* promise well for the *honest* stockholders. Is not the change but nominally a reform, and is JAY GOULD to be permitted to retire safely, (and his character whitewashed,) with his fifty-two millions of *stolen property*?

If the new directors are honest, why not attach all JAY GOULD's stock? as well as his fellow-conspirators in the same public and flagrant ROBBERY.

Our Real Masters—"The Servants."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days of reform can you not do something in the interest of housekeepers? For years we have submitted to a state of affairs, which has now grown to be an evil unbearable. I refer to the system of hiring servants through the "Employment Offices." No lady who finds herself obliged to enter one of them, but feels incensed and mortified by the impertinent questions and requirements of those whom she would employ. "Little work and high wages" is the servant's motto, and often when after talking till you are weary, you finally succeed in hiring the best woman you can find, if she comes to you at all, the chances are she will leave you within a week, for no reason but her own "sweet will," if, indeed, she do not turn on her heel when she has taken a survey of your humble abode, which, though it suits you, don't suit her. Nor is this the greatest evil; waste, untidiness, indolence, dishonesty, and a thousand more follow in the train, till home is no place of rest and peace, at least for the wife, who, if she be a considerate woman, keeps, as far as she can, all these trials of her daily life from the eye and ear of her husband. What is bad in the City is ten-fold worse for those who reside a few miles out of town.

Of the mistaken policy, and even the absolute wrong done by many who are indifferent as to the wages they pay—which has made the mischief—I will not speak here. We are in distress; who will help us? What is the remedy? How can we most quickly apply it?

Though I am "only a woman," I am not disposed, Micawber-like, to "wait for something to turn up," but will gladly do all in my power to give the ball a turn; and as the first move, I apply to you, hoping to enlist your sympathy and the influence of your paper to accomplish the object. J. M.

ENGLEWOOD, Thursday, March 21, 1872.

The Dog Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have had the same experience as your correspondent in West Nineteenth-street. I will tell you how I corrected the evil.

I live in the Fifth-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. In the rear of my house are some stables, in one of which a cur was boarded, who did his howling and yelping night and day, disturbing my family dreadfully. I appealed to the owner, but in vain. I then tried JOHNNY, his Irish coachman, but JOHNNY swore it wasn't his dog. (You know we have no musquitoes on "our" place.) So one night, late, the dog commenced yelping at a fearful rate. All the family were in bed, but not able to sleep for the noise. Up I got, dressed myself, and went to the tenement-house where JOHNNY lived. After pounding on his bedroom door for some time, out came his wife to know what was wanted.

"I want to see JOHNNY."

"Arrah, be jabbers, and he's asleep and abed, so he is, the life's amost tired out of him."

"Never mind, I must see him at once, very important."

In a minute out came JOHNNY in his birthday suit, his eyes as tight as the back of his head.

"What the divil do ye's want at this time o' night?"

"I want you to stop your dog howling."

"Ah, but it's the like o' yes that'll wake a man up at this hour of the night."

"Yes, I'll wake you up every night that your dog howls. If he won't let me sleep, I won't let you sleep."

Divil the bark have we heard since. Let your correspondent wake up the owner of the dogs some fine morning and talk to them as I did, and I'll guarantee he'll hear no more from BOW-WOW.

The Hall Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to your editorial in yesterday's paper headed, "A Model Jury." In that article you do gross injustice to the eleven jurors, and I was very much surprised to find an article of that kind in a paper like the TIMES. The reports of the evening papers from which you copied were a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The jurymen did not crowd around Mayor HALL, nor did any of them give expression to their views as to what would have been their verdict had the trial been brought to a termination.

The idea that the jurors had already made up their minds to acquit Mayor HALL is false; there was not one juror of the eleven that had come to any conclusion in regard to the verdict that they would give; they had simply made up their minds to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence produced at the trial, and to be governed by that, and nothing else.

The facts of the case were: After we were discharged by his Honor, Judge DALY, (whom we all respected very highly,) in passing out some of us shook hands with Mayor HALL and the counsel both for the prosecution and the defense, as an act of courtesy and nothing more, and I have yet to learn what harm there was in doing so, and the comments of the evening papers and your editorial was nothing less than an insult to the intelligence and honesty of the eleven jurors whose feelings have been grossly outraged by the reports so publicly made.

It was the general opinion of all the jurors that Mayor HALL's counsel were fighting for time, and that they did not want this trial to go on; that from the very commencement of the trial they did all they possibly could to delay the termination of the trial, and that they are very well satisfied with the result their many objections have brought about.

It is not for me to say what the verdict would have been had the trial been brought to a termination; but this I will say, that it would have been such a verdict that no right-minded, honorable citizen would or could have cast a stigma of reproach upon the honor, actions, or motives of any of the jurors. Hoping that you will give this a place in your paper,

I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY A. VAN NESS,
No. 753 Third-avenue, one of the jurors.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 23, 1872.

[Four evening papers concurred in the statements that the jury had congratulated HALL on his escape. Our correspondent must blame them, not us. We denied the statements of the papers in question directly we had any authority for doing so.]

A Bar-Keeper in Trouble—How to Keep Off Loafers.

MATTHEW BOHUN, bar-keeper in the liquor-store of T. LYNCH, corner of Thompson and Broome streets, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with obstructing a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty. The officer alleges that he found a barrel outside the store, from which the stamps had been removed. He called the bar-keeper's attention to it, and said he should have to seize the property. BOHUN, with an oath, pushed the officer aside, and threw the barrel into a cellar. When the parties appeared before the Commissioner, Mr. LYNCH came with them to go bail. "Mis'r Commish'ner," said Mr. LYNCH, balancing himself with considerable difficulty on a large green cotton umbrella, "Mis'r Commish'ner, I always 'struct my men to pour water on top o' barls, to prevent th' niggers sitting on 'em. That's how—MAT, make statement to Commish'ner."

MATTHEW accordingly made a statement, in which he denied having seen any revenue officer, and as for striking a man, he declared solemnly he had not done such a thing for three days! Commissioner SHIELDS remarked that the examination would show this, and drew up the bail-bond. Mr. LYNCH was accepted as surety, proving property to the value of $100,000. His establishment in Broome-street has been seized by the collector.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1872.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

An instructive illustration of the beauties of an elective Judiciary will be found in the evidence taken yesterday before the Legislative Committee. Mr. STRAHAN testified to the helpless amazement which his application for the celebrated Foley injunction produced on one Judge whose term "had nearly expired," and to the ignominious flight which was the refuge of another against hearing the application. Once make the personal "interests" of any Judge assume a higher place than the public interest he is placed on the bench to defend, and the way becomes open for an endless series of abuses. While giving BARNARD due credit for his action in this emergency, as we did at the time, we cannot see that Mr. STRAHAN's reported testimony at all breaks the force of that of Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, who complained that BARNARD had frittered away his original order in vexatious exceptions the moment that the pressure of public opinion was removed.

The Charter as it Will Probably Pass.

The Senate Committee on Cities has reported the charter with the following amendments: Instead of one Board of Aldermen, consisting of forty-five members, there are to be two Boards, consisting of thirty members each. No salary is to be paid to the members of either Board. The Commissioners of Public Safety, instead of being elected by the Board of Aldermen, are to be appointed by the two Judges of the Superior Court, who have the longest term to serve. The office of Chamberlain is to be retained, and sundry salaries left to the decision of the Board of Aldermen, in the charter as passed by the Assembly, are expressly fixed in the charter itself as now reported.

The amendment designed to elevate the Board which will control the Police, Fire and Health Departments above the reach of incessant political change and injurious political influence, we believe to be a very wise one. The change involved in the substitution of two Boards for one Board of Aldermen is hardly worth disputing about, and the experiment of making our local Legislature serve without fee or reward is, at least, worth trying. The revival of the Chamberlain as one of the chief officials in the City Government, we consider altogether unnecessary, while the salaries attached to the various administrative offices are, as a rule, too small to secure the standard of ability and the degree of attention to public trust which are the primary requisites of a reformed government.

It rests with the Senate to discuss these amendments with the carefulness and impartiality which the importance of the subject demands. So far, the proposals of the Seventy have been met by the Legislature in a spirit which warrants a reasonable amount of confidence in the wisdom of their final decision. Nobody has professed that the details of this charter were beyond the reach of discussion, or amendment, and the representatives at Albany of the Committee of Seventy have shown a proper appreciation of the public sentiment which sustains them, by offering no factious opposition to any changes which did not interfere with the fundamental principles on which the charter was framed.

A consideration more important than any minor details, is the fact that we have but five weeks to prepare for the election which will, practically, determine the character of our City Government for many years to come. Instead of the second Tuesday of April, the date of election has now been fixed on the fourth Tuesday, or 30th day, of April. Are Reformers fully awake to the magnitude of the task which they have to perform during this brief interval? Before selecting candidates, before making up a "slate," before attending to any of those things which have heretofore been considered as the proper preliminaries to an election, they must obtain a very correct estimate of their own strength. District associations must make a careful canvass to be reported to Ward organizations, and the Wards must place their united strength before the Committees of the Senate districts, before a nomination can be ventured on, or a plan of operations matured. There are leading political organizations, by no means friendly to the cause of Reform, which boast that they were never better organized, never better prepared to win than they are now. If we make a clean sweep of City officials, only to find the old incumbents or others like unto them carried in under a Reform charter, the last state of this community will be, assuredly, worse than the first. If we cannot elect an honest and capable Government now, while we are in the first flush of our ardor for Reform, we have very little chance of doing it for many years to come. Good intentions, popular enthusiasm, the polling of a full vote even, are not enough, unless these elements of victory are fairly systematized and guarded against the danger of being wasted. The friends of the charter have still the most important and difficult part of their work to do, in teaching the people how, under the principle of cumulative voting, they may, indeed, secure proportional representation, and how every vote may be made to contribute to the desired result. We should like to see more evidence of practical preparation for the great Municipal contest before us, than is, at present, apparent.

Miller, Greeley and Monroe.

That the *Nation* and *Tribune* should have taken the case of MILLER under their charge, and undertaken to prove the man's innocence, is a striking example of the lengths to which some "masked reformers" will go, even when not attacking private character under an alias. It is quite obvious that neither of these "high-toned" journalists has read a line of the evidence in the Miller case. One of them takes its insurance articles from OLCOTT, the pardon broker, who is certainly quite as disreputable a man as BALLARD. To make its case even more scandalous than before, this particular paper, the *Tribune*, totally *suppressed* the whole of the very damaging evidence taken before the Committee on Friday. And this is the precious authority which is always laying down the law about honor in journalism! It defends MILLER, and then the moment any evidence is produced against him it willfully and dishonestly suppresses it. We doubt whether its weekly satellite could be guilty of a dirtier trick than that.

The whole question has been assumed by the *Tribune* and its weekly echo to turn on the character of BALLARD, whereas BALLARD never wrote a single important article about MILLER, and what he did write cannot possibly be disproved. A prosecution was held over his head, and the miserable coward went and swore to a lie—so much the worse for him. What he formerly told about MILLER was simply the *truth*, and if it could be proved that BALLARD had committed a murder, or was ten times as great a knave as he is, that fact would not alone suffice to overthrow his personal knowledge of MILLER's rascalities. But see the evidence which stands altogether apart from BALLARD! Except in unimportant details, we are right in everything we have said about MILLER, and the public will find out that it is so when they examine the evidence. But what can they think of the course of the *Tribune* and its echo in entirely suppressing that evidence? Is that an example of the "high-toned" journalism which HORACE GREELEY and JAMES MONROE are always preaching about?

Commodore Vanderbilt's Case.

We have before us the plan prepared in obedience to the request of Commodore VANDERBILT, as a substitute for that drawn up by Mr. PRAGUE, to meet the views of citizens interested in reclaiming Fourth-avenue, beyond Forty-second-street, from the hands that have given it so unenviable a notoriety. The report in question is signed by Messrs. CRAVEN and CAMPBELL—gentlemen whom we believe to be perfectly capable and trustworthy. Unfortunately, these gentlemen have done their work on the obvious understanding that they held a brief on the side of the railroad companies, and that the only problem they had to solve was how to satisfy the demands of the public at the least possible expense to the corporations. The spirit of their criticisms on Mr. PRAGUE's plan reveals this. They stigmatize it as "unreasonable, and in some respects impracticable, in the ordinary acceptation of the term," and they cast some perfectly gratuitous and irrelevant aspersions on the desire of adjoining property-holders to render the upper section of Fourth-avenue safe and habitable, being solely prompted by self-interest. Commodore VANDERBILT professes to see impending financial ruin in the proposal to compel him to sink the track from the depot up to One Hundred and First-street, and arch it over, above Forty-eighth-street. Adjacent property-holders have the somewhat more valid argument that the deterioration of their property has begun already, and that the rapid development of the railroad traffic, whether run on the surface or in an open ditch, will, beyond any peradventure, complete their financial ruin. It is utterly beside the question to urge that this property was purchased "at a comparatively low price," under the existing drawback of an adjacent railroad track. The enormous traffic of the Hudson River Road was confined to the opposite side of the City when this property was acquired, and neither the rapidity nor the frequency of trains was at all so great as now. For the improvements demanded on Fourth-avenue, adjoining property-holders are perfectly ready to pay their full share, and while their demand is sustained by the opinion of the community at large, the Commodore or his advocates will hardly mend their case by "abusing plaintiff's attorney."

Mr. PRAGUE's plan for a covered roadway between Forty-eighth and One Hundred and First streets, and for the sinking of the road-bed within and immediately beyond the depot, is pronounced "unreasonable," on the assumption that the Legislature has conferred certain rights on the railroad companies which the Legislature ought not to take away. It is hardly necessary to point out that privileges conferred on a corporation created for the benefit of the people must at any time be modified when the public interest demands it. Another element of unreason is assumed to be the discomfort and inconvenience attending a three miles' ride in a partially-lighted tunnel by the passengers on the lines converging at the Grand Central Depot. An argument like this comes in with admirable fitness on behalf of a corporation that has for years dumped its passengers inside of a filthy shed, or in the open street, and that runs just enough of street-cars to make the passage between the City Hall and Forty-second-street an interval of from forty-five to seventy-five minutes of painful crowding and partial suffocation. This part of Commodore VANDERBILT's case would have been greatly strengthened had he induced a respectable quota of his twenty-two thousand daily passengers to enter their protest against the "discomfort" regarding which he has so suddenly become solicitous. Then again, the unreasonable and the impracticable are supposed to be combined in the necessity, under the citizens' plan, of abandoning the new terminus until its nine acres of rails can be depressed to the required depth. One would imagine that the existence of the new depot could be measured by years instead of months, so indispensable has its use apparently become to Commodore VANDERBILT and the travelling public. People did contrive to get along without the great depot up to a period within the memory of men still living, and it may safely be assumed that a few Summer months' experience of a not very elaborate makeshift could be tolerated by people familiar with the amenities of the rotten sheds at Twenty-sixth-street.

The plan submitted by Messrs. CRAVEN and CAMPBELL has been "based upon a proper recognition of existing facts as they bear upon different and sometimes antagonistic interests." In a discussion like this, we can recognise but one interest, and that is of the great community of New-York. The Railroad Companies can enjoy no rights on this island in defiance of their will, in disregard of their safety and in detriment to the future development of the City. A vast open ditch, from which would ascend every minute of the day smoke and sound and noise, which would forever close from forty to fifty streets for general cross-town traffic, and which would render the central avenue of up-town travel unsightly and unsafe for all time, is not a remedy for existing complaints which any amount of argument could render acceptable to the people of New-York. Commodore VANDERBILT controls franchises which have become worth many millions of dollars, solely because of the rapid growth of the City. It may probably cost him a little more money than he cares to spend to assist in making the upper part of the Island what it ought to be. It will be a very good investment, however, for those who succeed him—even if he does not get paid back in his own lifetime—since the growth and prosperity of the City, which the proposed improvements would greatly promote, are equivalent to increase of tribute to the New-Haven, Hudson River and Central Railroads.

Is the Tichborne Case Over?

People have fondly supposed that they had heard the last of the Tichborne case; the last, that is, as a topic of current interest. The great lawsuit, it was commonly supposed, would now be neatly ticketed, and put away on the shelf, and only taken down from time to time for reference, or when it became desirable to compare its colossal dimensions with other *causes célèbres* of the future. Those dimensions, to be sure, were unlikely to be equalled. Even in this country, the country of all others for "big things," a parallel to the great Tichborne case can scarcely be looked for. A case lasting 103 days, in which one lawyer makes a speech occupying twenty-six of those days, and which costs one side alone—and private parties at that—more than six hundred thousand dollars in gold, is certainly a staggerer even for a country that possesses the Pacific Railroad, the Falls of Niagara, and the Big Trees of Calaveras.

The pivot, as most readers know, on which the defeat of the claimant to the Tichborne title and estates turned, was that he was found not to be tattooed when, had he been what he professed to be, he ought to have been. Some people were tattooed at a given time, and the real ROGER TICHBORNE was one of the number. The evidence was regarded by the Court as conclusive. Hence, when the claimant could not show the confirmatory marks, the fact was accounted decisive, and the disgraceful overthrow of DE CASTRO or ORTON, whichever he may be, followed as a matter of course. The claimant was thrust into jail on a charge of perjury; the hopes of the holders of the "Tichborne bonds" faded into thin air; and the representatives of the baby TICHBORNE, whose title thus becomes presumably impregnable, went on their way rejoicing.

Yet, although to appearance the late conclusion of this strange drama seemed a finality, there were some faint reasons for doubt. In the first place the absolute imperturbability of the claimant himself, at the moment of the apparent destruction of his hopes, was odd. It was said that a man capable of the extraordinary deception we have witnessed would be capable of hearing unmoved of its detection. But is this really so certain? Is it not more likely, more consistent with human nature, that such a conspirator who should keep up so hardily throughout would break down at the end? If he knew himself guilty, a cheat and a liar, with a disgraceful, and perhaps lifelong punishment before him, would he not probably at the last critical moment betray feeling of some kind—rage, fear, remorse, or whatever overstrung nerves and the idiosyncracies of his nature might at the instant strike out? On the other hand, if he were the real Sir ROGER, or supposed himself to be, would not his behavior be very much what this man's, in fact, was? The truth seems to be that nothing in the claimant's career since he came before the public eye has been so becoming as when he seemed just on the point of disappearing from it. When arrested, his deportment was no less calm and collected. He even reproved, with some dignity, a person who spoke ill of his counsel. In general, he bore himself in a way that commanded not only surprise but something very like admiration.

Another point that is certainly of some significance, is the general belief that the claimant would be immediately bailed, if bail could be accepted, by prominent gentlemen. The Marquis of BUTE, a well-known Catholic nobleman, was promptly spoken of as willing to come forward, and the report has not been contradicted. Such action is only explicable on the theory that these gentlemen believe in the justice of the claimant's cause. If they do not, the contrary being the obvious implication, it seems strange that neither of them who has been named has denied entertaining the intention imputed to him. This may be set aside as comparatively unimportant. But there is something more. A rumor came to us the other day, which is now repeated with confident emphasis, to the effect that a certain well-known man of title is ready to swear that on the occasion of the memorable tattooing some of the party refused to submit to it, and that ROGER TICHBORNE was one of them. This startling announcement takes the shape only of report; but it is report so far uncontradicted and very firmly repeated. Taken in conjunction with the other circumstances we have recited, the tale may be the prelude of a fresh phase of the Tichborne case more astonishing than any that have preceded it. We may judiciously assume, at all events, that, closed as it may seem, the last chapter of this unique history has yet to be told.

Disfiguring the Streets.

The owners of a sewing-machine, or some other mechanical contrivance, have plastered one of the most conspicuous houses in Broadway with their unsightly handbills. Hardly a corner in New-York is passed more frequently by a greater number of people, or is visible from a greater area than that at the intersection of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. The vast majority of strangers who visit the Metropolis go by that point oftener than any other, and it is, in short, at the centre of traffic. Apart from this, the Roosevelt Mansion is almost historical. It is one of the landmarks of the City, if not one of the most ancient of its buildings, and it is, moreover, associated in the memory of a large number of New-Yorkers with many a scene of hospitality and genial social intercourse. To see any building, in a thoroughfare like Broadway, defaced in such a manner is unpleasing, but to see a house like this so treated is scandalous.

We take it for granted that this barbarous performance has been carried out without the knowledge or sanction of the owners of the property. Yet surely the bills would scarcely be allowed to remain, covering as they do nearly the whole of both sides of the house on two streets, without authority of some sort; and, assuming this to be the case, we make free to say that the proceeding is an offense to the public and ought straightway to be abated. That the Sewing-machine Company in question have a lease of the Roosevelt Mansion is no adequate excuse. There are plenty of dead-walls, fences, and inclosures where improvements are going on, to say nothing of the regular bill-boards which may always be had for such a purpose, without daubing a lot of hideous posters all over the *façade* of one of the most conspicuous houses in the City; and there ought to be a limit to the audacity of advertisers, if not in the canons of taste, in a strict construction of the City ordinance. When the vendors of pills and bitters began to degrade the noble stone battlements of the Hudson with their Gothic disfigurements, it became necessary to pass a law for their restraint; but certainly no such special legislation can be necessary in the present case to protect the rights of the owners from the injustice thus put upon them.

Even were it otherwise, the community have a clear right to demand that the precedent should not be allowed of subjecting the City's noblest avenue and principal square to a desecration which, if less heinous than blotting the fair face of nature, offends the eye of a great number of people only for the sake of adding to the doubtful profit of a few.

An Erratic Career.

Hon. AUBERON HERBERT, who seconded Sir CHARLES DILKE in his memorable motion on Tuesday night, comes of a Tory family, being brother of the Earl of CARNARVON. Indeed, up to three years ago, Mr. HERBERT himself was a Conservative.

His career has been curiously erratic. Educated at Eton, he proceeded thence to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained what is called a founders kin fellowship, worth some $1,500 a year.

Before he had finished his University course, he suddenly took it into his head to enter the army, and immediately obtained a commission in a crack cavalry regiment. While quartered at Canterbury he injured himself greatly in some harum-scarum prank—attempting to leap a turnpike-gate in a buggy, we believe it was—but, recovering, accompanied his regiment to India.

If not "stiff in opinion, always in the wrong," the honorable member from Nottingham's best friends, and he has many, are obliged to admit that "he's everything by turns and nothing long." Having soon sickened of the tedium of military life in India, he left the army and returned home. He then went back to Oxford and took his degree. After that he became Secretary to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, then a member of the Tory Government, and was nearly as vehement a partisan on that side of politics as he now is on the other. Suddenly it was announced that he had resigned his post and gone to Germany to study liberalism. From that time he has been a member of the extreme radical party, and at the last election for Nottingham was returned by that constituency, which has the name of being the rowdiest in the country, a reputation it fully sustained by terrible riots during the agitation anent the first Reform bill in 1831. In disposition Mr. HERBERT is the kindest and most amiable of men, but he is far too erratic and shifty to possess real weight. His age is about thirty-four. He married last year Lady FLORENCE COWPER, sister of Earl COWPER, and granddaughter of the late Lady PALMERSTON. His sister, who is married to the Earl of PORTSMOUTH, is the only member of his family who shares her brother's opinions. Mr. AUBERON HERBERT has one brother besides Lord CARNARVON—Hon. ALAN HERBERT—to whom his unfortunate cousin, killed by the Greek brigands in 1869, when he was Secretary of Legation at Athens, bequeathed his estate. The Earls of CARNARVON spring from the eighth Earl of PEMBROKE, and although Lord CARNARVON is a very distant kinsman, he is, after Lord PEMBROKE's only brother, next heir to that nobleman's honors. Mr. HERBERT's mother is daughter of the late Lord HENRY HOWARD, and niece of the twelfth Duke of NORFOLK. So, it will be seen, that the republican has not inherited his opinions from his kinsfolk.

Enterprising Experiments.

To most men hanging is not a process to be contemplated with any amount of satisfaction. Yet under our present criminal code, and the prevailing moral tone of modern society, so considerable a proportion of the community, according to the ancient adage, must look forward eventually to leaving the world by this process, that a knowledge of its physical effects can never be devoid of interest. By those who have tried it, either voluntarily or otherwise, and whose enjoyment has been prematurely interrupted, it is said to be the easiest and pleasantest of deaths, drowning perhaps alone excepted. Cases are on record where hanging men, cut down before life was extinct, have expressed the greatest dissatisfaction at being resuscitated, so delightful were the sensations thus inconsiderately ended. One enthusiastic savan even went so far as to hang himself partially for the purpose of putting on record a strictly scientific account of the phenomena experienced. In his enthusiasm, he went a trifle too far, and but for a lucky accident would have brought his scientific experience to enrich the records of another world. Happily he did survive, and the description he gives of his sensations is so alluring as to make hanging seem one of the luxuries of life. Arcadia was revealed to him, or such a world as CLAUDE LORRAINE's might have been if he had modeled the universe.

A correspondent of the *Gaulois*, who has lately been trying the experiment from purely selfish motives, found it not so entirely pleasing. The loss of a mistress or a dinner, a dull day, a tight boot, or a dunning tradesman, some one of those irreparable afflictions that make a Frenchman's life at once unsupportable, drove this unhappy wretch to suicide. Charcoal was, of course, the approved method, but being of an original turn he decided on hanging. So after writing the usual amount of pathetic correspondence to all his friends and the newspapers, he drove a nail into the wall of his room, affixed a looped cord thereto, stood on a chair under it, and put his head in the noose. Having got it in his first impulse, he admits, was to take it out again. But, fortunately for the world a resource, which only a Frenchman could appeal to, sustained him—*l'amour propre vis-à-vis de lui-même.* So he proudly though slowly kicked away the chair, and found the immediate result to be "very strange." From head to foot there appeared to be "a sort of general mixing up of the fluids of the body." Then all at once "there flashed before his eyes a sparkling, dancing light of a color which he finds it," as may readily be imagined, "difficult to describe, but in which blue and a sombre red predominated." Apparently the sensation was akin to the familiar one of "seeing stars." Presently "the flashing light concentrated into a single focus and thence spread away into space in ripples such as are made on a pond when a stone is cast into it."

Here, unhappily, things took a disagreeable turn. "A fearful weight pressed upon his head." The temples seemed to be tightly bound in a ring of iron. "His hands and feet were full of pins and needles, and needles without number seemed to pass out of the ends of his fingers by a process of continual expulsion." Then came a terrible "snapping" at the nape of the neck, which, however, was not effectual, for he was able to detect after that a "wriggling" along his spine, as if "a small serpent was forcing his passage along the vertebræ." This last sensation was one of acute pain at the throat and shoulder-blades, "and then darkness," from which he emerged in time to pen these interesting notes to the *Gaulois*.

We ought to observe that both these accounts are of cases of simple strangulation, and gentlemen who anticipate paying in this way for a limited indulgence in murder must not rely on them too implicitly. In criminal executions by hanging, the neck is supposed to be broken at once by the fall, and the knot is arranged for that purpose. Still, this device often fails, and then the green fields and floating colors no doubt come in to solace the departing one. The chance is, at least, fair enough to make it rather an object for murderers to be hanged. The only regret is, that this class of investigators are usually incapacitated from relating their experience for the benefit of their fellows, and there is a certain delicacy about urging scientific persons to hang themselves even for so laudable a motive. Yet what is known of the subject shows at least that hanging is no such dreadful matter, and we trust that the murderers who crowd our jails, making all sorts of frivolous pretexts for delay, will think better of it, and do the community a service, while they give themselves a very unique enjoyment, by consenting to be hanged at once.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Some new features have claimed attention during the week at the theatres. The Grand Opera-house was enlivened on Monday by the production of "Lalla Rookh." We have already descanted upon the strength and the weakness of this spectacle, and have little to add, save that, for the manager's sake, we are pleased to know that excellent houses have attended it nightly. Not the least enjoyable part of the entertainment is afforded by Mr. STUDLEY, whose performance is distinctly unique—recalling the halcyon days of the Old Bowery, but being more splendid and sumptuous, much as the Fifth-avenue Hotel outshines the Astor House. "Lalla Rookh" is emphatically a "glittering show," and as such is likely for some time to draw the crowd. We imagine, nevertheless, that Mr. COLE is to be congratulated on getting rid of his lease. Apart from the disadvantage of the house in point of situation, and in spite of its beauty, there is an evil taint about it, and a prestige of disfavor that will take a great deal to overcome. As regards mere commercial success, if the Opera-house could not be made to prosper when backed by untold millions; and if the people could not be got into the house by even the most extravagant attractions, its future outlook must be at least equivocal. There is a rage at present for gorgeous dramatic display, and the public eye demands to be fed by color, and sparkle, and the lavish show of female charms; but even so we doubt whether the game is worth the candle, or, in other words, whether, in the situation of the Opera-house, a succession of costly spectacles can possibly draw back the money that must be spent to produce them.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has wound up his Winter engagement and now leaves New-York for Philadelphia. Mr. BOOTH has done good work this Winter, and has materially strengthened his hold on the good-will of intelligent theatre-goers. The chief feature of his season has been the production of "Julius Cæsar." Rarely has any Shakespearean play been so nobly placed upon the stage, and the manager who thus produces it certainly deserves public gratitude. Mr. BOOTH has played in the course of the run of "Julius Cæsar" all three of the principal parts in it. In *Brutus* he decidedly failed—not in a sense to hurt the success of the piece—for hardly anything that Mr. BOOTH could act would do that, but as an embodiment measured by the rules of art and applied by any capable and educated judgment. Mr. BOOTH's *Brutus* was a distinct failure. His *Cassius* and his *Marc Antony*, on the other hand, were extremely fine. At first, that is when he had ceased to play the former, and had just been seen in the latter character, *Cassius* struck us as the better performance of the two. Subsequently, however, Mr. BOOTH acted *Marc Antony's* scenes so magnificently as to leave us in doubt to which of the two to assign the preference. The tragedian ended his arduous campaign by repeating his well-known portraits of *Bertuccio* and *Sir Edward Mortimer*, both of which we have reviewed in detail. Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ is to be the attraction at this house for the ensuing week. The lady begins an engagement to-morrow by personating *Rosalind*, in SHAKESPEARE's lovely comedy of "As You Like It."

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A succession of comedies has been given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, this week, to rather indifferent houses. The pieces have been placed upon the stage with the neatness characteristic of this theatre, but it takes something more than pretty dresses and a well-set stage to play old comedy; and the company of the Fifth-avenue, although it includes some very good artists, and is moreover very numerous, does not shine in this department of art. To-morrow night "Frou-Frou" is to be revived here, and the favorite young actress who did so much to assure its original success, reappears as the heroine. Miss ETHEL has been starring in the country with results that are recorded by the local Press as most satisfactory; but it is not too soon for her to resume her fitting place in the Metropolis. The event of her return to the Fifth-avenue boards would have proved, we should say, quite a sufficient attraction to fill the house; especially in a play identified with her name, and made so remunerative to the theatre by her performance. The management, however, have put the name of the scenic artist, Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, at the head of the bill for a benefit on the occasion—a proceeding, all things considered, somewhat unusual. Mr. ROBERTS deserves hearty recognition from an excellent audience, and we are glad that the compliment is thus assured him. As regards Miss ETHEL's "Frou-Frou," while we have better liked some other of the lady's impersonations, with the public it has perhaps been her most prosperous one. Our main criticism referred to the performance in its relation to Parisian manners and culture. Its more unqualified admirers founded their appreciation on its girlish tenderness, its wayward variety, and its impassioned feeling toward the close. All these are truly estimable qualities, and richly merited the praise they have received. Miss ETHEL is sure of a hearty welcome, and "Frou-Frou" will doubtless be seen with the old, earnest attention. It is to be repeated nightly—on Friday for Miss ETHEL's benefit. The night of Good Friday being one which many think proper to pass elsewhere than in a theatre, the management have shown singular discretion, in one point of view, in thus backing up its weakness.

BRIEF MENTION.

The perennial power of "Humpty Dumpty" to attract immense audiences to the Olympic Theatre makes all hope of a change of entertainment at that house very distant....At Wood's Museum, the drama of "The Working Men of New-York" has proven so successful that its repetition is announced all this week. ....Mr. MACKAYE's term of occupancy of the St. James Theatre ends on Saturday next....At the Union-square Theatre, the co-operation of "The Zig-Zags" and of Mr. HERNANDEZ has been secured for the regular company....At the New-York Circus, the appearance of Messrs. COOK and FISH, two distinguished equestrian artists, is announced for to-morrow's representation, and a novel programme will then be interpreted and retained until further notice.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The incidents of the week at the Academy of Music have already had attention in these columns. Monday, "Faust" was repeated; Wednesday, "Mignon" was done; "Amleto" was sung on Friday, and "Roberto" was interpreted yesterday. The second recital of "Amleto," which is to take place to-morrow evening, will round off the present brilliant season. The receipts of the last four performances were $19,541. New-York is certainly desirous of encouraging representations of Italian opera, and did not previous arrangements prevent an extension of Mr. STRAKOSCH's sojourn in the City, the public, we are sure, would be glad if it were prolonged. Miss NILSSON, however, is soon to depart for Europe. On Saturday week, however, she will sing in a matinée at Wallack's Theatre, and a subsequent benefit-entertainment is also planned. Yesterday's recital was, if we mistake not, the one hundredth appearance of the lady in opera in the United States.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.

The formal announcements in relation to the series of recitals of Italian opera, to be commenced at the Academy of Music on Monday week, appear elsewhere. The eagerness shown by the frequenters of the Academy to subscribe will doubtless urge the management to be industrious and liberal in their preparations for the season. Several great treats may be reasonably anticipated. In "Il Trovatore," which is to be given on the first night, Herr WACHTEL makes a deep impression as *Manrico*, and Mr. SANTLEY can be depended upon to sing superbly the music allotted to the *Conte di Luna*. In "Rigoletto," Mr. SANTLEY will be enabled to make known to American audiences that which is generally considered his finest personation. "William Tell" and "Gli Ugonotti" are also to be done, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA lending to nearly all the works selected the aid of her magnificent voice. Expectations in relation to these entertainments run very high, and we trust that no pains will be spared to gratify them.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The reader may be reminded once more that M. CAPOUL and Mlle. DUVAL will take part in this evening's concert at the Grand Opera-house, in addition to a host of well-known artists. A Sunday concert can also be attended at the Union-square Theatre, Miss EMMA HOWSON being the songstress, and Dodworth's Band supplying the instrumental music.

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

A concert by Mr. JULIUS HESS and his children will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. JOANNA HESS and WILLIE HESS are little persons of decided musical promise, and their art-education is conducted, we should judge, in a manner that will be productive of better results than are attained by most infant prodigies. The aid of Miss ANNA ELZER, of Herr MULLER, and of Mr. JOSEPH DIEM has been secured to endow the affair with a varied attractiveness.

Home Gossip.

The Philadelphia Arch-street Theatre was last week destroyed by fire....The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Boston Jubilee has notified Miss KELLOGG that the Committee determined a few days ago that "Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the leading prima donna of America, receive the special invitation of the Executive Committee to sing in the Coliseum during the approaching musical festival, and that Mr. GILMORE and Mr. PARKER be charged with the personal delivery of this invitation." Miss KELLOGG has accepted the invitation....Mrs. T. PICTON ROWE, whose successful debut in concerts has been already noted, recently sang a new ballad, by Mrs. W. L. ALDEN, called *Alone on the Shore*, which was received with much favor....Miss MORENSI sang last week in the Wolfsohn Testimonial Concert, given in Philadelphia, and the local newspapers speak with admiration of her highly dramatic delivery....Miss NILSSON sings in Baltimore on to-morrow. Mrs. OATES was last week in Wilmington....Mr. SOTHERN acted three nights in Toledo....Mr. EMMET was at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was acting in "The Man O'Airlie," at the Varieties....Miss SUSAN DENIN was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mlle. AIMEE and her company were last week in Memphis....Miss CUSHMAN read last week in Louisville....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acted last week in Utica....THOMAS' concerts were given in Syracuse and in Troy, last week....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS appeared last week in Dayton....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was at the National Theatre in Washington....Mr. MATHEWS was at the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was in Atlanta....Miss LOTTA was at Kansas City....Mr. FORREST acted last week in Albany, and Mrs. D. P. BOWERS appears there this week....Mr. DRAYTON and Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD played last week at the St. James Theatre in Boston....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was, a few days ago, visited in Montgomery by a number of residents, who urged her to prolong her sojourn in that city. Failing in the attempt, her guests presented to her a most flattering address signed by the Mayor and many prominent citizens.

Foreign Affairs.

MR. FECHTER IN LONDON.

The London *Times* of March 7 supplies the following account of Mr. FECHTER's reappearance in England: "On Monday evening," says that journal, "at the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. FECHTER made his first appearance in England since his return from America, and was heartily greeted by a numerous and expectant audience, who burst into one unanimous shout of welcome as soon as he became visible on the stage. The piece chosen was M. VICTOR HUGO's "Ruy Blas," the revival of which in Paris, where it is now played at the Odéon, has been there deemed an event of political importance, though probably in this country there are few who would detect any satire dangerously directed against existing institutions in the rebukes addressed by the valet-Minister to the members of a venal Council. The principal character, though originally created by M. FREDERIC LEMAITRE, is, perhaps, more intimately associated here with Mr. FECHTER that any other part in his repertory, from the fact that it was the first in which he professionally spoke the English language. With his debut in "Ruy Blas" at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mr. HARRIS, the history of his London career begins. Save that he looks more robust than heretofore, there is little change in the appearance of Mr. FECHTER. In his acting there is none, and his impersonation of *Ruy* must still be mentioned as a performance which in earnestness of purpose and clearness of outline has been rarely equaled. The passions to which the low-born man with a lofty soul is subjected in the course of his strange vicissitudes are entirely distinct from each other, and every one of them is thoroughly delineated. The humiliation felt by *Ruy* when he first appears in the dress of a valet is accompanied by a strong sense of duty, and his repugnance at the menial duties imposed upon him is only equaled by the punctiliousness with which he performs them. In this garb, of course, he introduces himself to the audience, and the humbled aspect of the assumed character seemed strongly brought out by its contrast with the acclamations with which the actor was received. In the interview with the Queen, that devotional love which is the life and soul of so many poems and romances is expressed by Mr. FECHTER with an intensity which is peculiarly his own; and it is to be remembered that the English actors who can make love without a chance of provoking an irreverent smile are far from numerous. At the Council, the indignation of the honest man who, suddenly armed with power to destroy abuses, exercises it for the salvation of his country, is brought out with characteristic force, and, though the reformer is unexpectedly checked in his career by the entrance of *Don Sallust*, who once more claims the services of his valet, there is no return to the humiliation of the first act. Orders which, while he abhorred, he executed with resignation, he now feels to be grevious wrongs, and here begins that war against his oppressor which has a new motive in his determination to defend the *Queen*, and which ends in the almost simultaneous death of master and valet. The last act is one continuous display of justifiable wrath, and the situation is brought to its climax by the duel with daggers, which, we believe, is due to the invention of Mr. FECHTER. The chief actor is efficiently supported. The *Queen*, who finds her dignity so burdensome, is played with elegance and unobtrusive feeling by Miss ROSE LECLERCQ; the patrician and truly Spanish malignity of *Don Sallust* is well and carefully sustained by Mr. J. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. A. C. LILLY, an excellently articulate speaker, gives a pronounced picture of that *Cæsar de Garifa* who, subordinate in "Ruy Blas," was destined to become the principal figure in a drama of equal celebrity."

The War Veterans' Association.

The War Veterans' Association, at a recent meeting, approved the bill lately introduced by WALTER S. SESSIONS, for increased pensions to soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both legs, both arms, feet or hands. They say there are in the United States 261 soldiers who lost both eyes, 118 who lost both legs, 11 who lost both feet, 5 who lost both hands, 32 who lost both arms, and 16 who lost an arm and a leg. The increase asked for by the bill will only add $15,000 to the Pension Appropriation.

A NIGHT CAR.

A Thirty-five Minute Ride—Characters Met on the Corner of Vesey-Street and Broadway at Half-past One in the Morning—The Blind Pianists.

Twenty-seven minutes past one, on Wednesday morning, by the City Hall clock, whose gas-lit tell-tale face looked placidly o'er sleeping Gotham, keeping silent note of the fleeting hours, saw the writer in Printing-house-square walking hastily toward the corner of Vesey-street to catch an Eighth-avenue car. At that particular period of the day—I speak astronomically—it leaves at the half hour precisely, and the next one does not "show up" for fifteen minutes. The wind swept along behind me on Park-row from about north-half-east, emphasizing its right to be biting and cold with frequent and vicious gusts, which watched their opportunity to slyly convey the sharpest particles of sleet down the nape of my neck, which increased my forward impetus, and with accelerated speed I came to the end of the new Post-office fence just in time to see the red light vanish past the Astor House corner. My shout of "hold hard" never reached the conductor's ears, which, beside being covered with large rolls of woolen muffler, were with the rest of this public servant inside the car, peering through the glass door into the darkness. Breathless, and with an inclination to perspire, which was speedily checked by the persistent assaults of the storm, I leaned against the iron rail which separates the hallowed couches of the departed parishioners of St. Paul's from the thoroughfares of today's worldlings. No thought of either troubled me much, for deep chagrin at the prospect banished all but selfish considerations.

"Misery loves fellowship," and it must be confessed that a certain exhilaration of spirits akin to joy was created by the sound of hurried steps coming up from Fulton-street, and the apparition of a lighted cigar rapidly approaching my corner from Ann-street. My attention was also happily diverted for the moment from personal discomforts by the speculation as to which would be the first disappointed. "Cigar" was making good time, and judging by its growing brilliancy, its fire was unabated by the exertion.

But the way the other fellow, whom I shall call "Steps," came down was a marvel; two hundred and ten and a half to the minute at least. I was excited and attempted to time them; but the poor gas of the expensive company did not afford light enough to see the face of my watch. The race was short. "Cigar" came in ahead by a length—no, half a length; the other moiety had to be allowed for the wind.

"Cigar" was a loquacious dog, who had been drinking freely of certain magnifying waters, purchasable at corner groceries and other well-known marts, and saw more stars than common people generally do. He was a bit of an astronomical punster, and persisted in asserting "that the Great Bear *must* be a comet, as he was a heavenly body with a tail; that Venus, sly minx, always put on her brightest looks when the moon was at its full, because of the man in it, and that the solar system received its nourishment from the milky way, and that none of them would come out such a night as this for fear of taking cold."

"Steps" looked ineffable scorn at the wretch, "Cigar," who, in happy ignorance of the former's disgust, remarked with a sigh, "How different Diana was from most other people; it took only four quarters and a few horns to make her full."

At this "Steps" could contain himself no longer, and in the choicest mode of expression, slowly observed: "Well, you are about the most infernal idiot I ever did hear. Why don't you joke, while you are about it?"

"Sa-a-ay!!" drawled "Cigar," removing his namesake from his mouth with his left thumb and index finger, and knocking the ash off with a fillip; "are you a funny man?" "Steps" was silent.

At this moment four men came around the corner, two by two. One in each couple carried a cane, and walked with that flat-footed tread peculiar to blind persons. They halted and ranged their backs to the railing, and their queer conversation soon absorbed the attention of those who were before them. A blind man in a black overcoat and low-crowned hat, said aloud, as if in continuation of a conversation:

"VAN, FIELD's voice is going fast. The other evening he couldn't reach F sharp, to save his neck."

"You don't say!" interestedly interjected the other, who wore a heavy pilot cape; "what was it, MAC?"

"You see I was playing the piano for DICK one of his nights off, at their free-and-easy, and a lot of *talent* was in the room. Some friend of FIELDS' called upon him to sing 'Terence's Farewell to Kathleen.' Well, Sir, when he came to that F sharp, you know, (humming the tune,) he couldn't do it. The natural, even, was nearly too much for him."

"Poor fellow," sighed Pilot Cape. "Poor fellow." Then, in a confidential tone to the others, "It's gin did it, MAC! Too much gin! That'll fetch a man's voice quicker than anything except starvation. Gin! Gin! Gin's the matter!"

"Well! well! I suppose you're right, VAN; but it hurt me to hear him." And, as he spoke, he raised his pale, sightless face toward the gas-lamp on the corner, and the shadow of a painful recollection flitted across his features. A moment after he turned to his companion, in a more cheery tone, saying, "Have you got that mass in G minor yet, VAN?"

"Yes; I bought the music of it the other day; but I haven't had a chance to study it yet. I heerd it once, and isn't it splendid?"

"Whose is it?"

"I didn't see the name. But I hear that it's one of ROSSINI's, MOZART's, or some other of them Italian musical chaps. I tell you, MAC, I'd like to be acquainted with one of them. What pianists in a free-and-easy they would make. They could go on playing different things all the night, and needn't care for the longest sitters. I'm going to practice that mass this week."

"Whose agoing to read it for you?"

"MCNALLY promised to do so."

"It'll take some time to get the whole of it."

"Not at all, man! I'll engage to play it all over correctly for you by this night two weeks."

"If you like it, you will. But, hark!" The faintest tinkle of a bell is heard away down Vesey-street. Not a light can yet be seen. "There's a Sixth-avenue car!"

"How do you know?" asked I.

"By the sound of the bells on the horses' collars. The Sixth have a sharp click. You hear!" (a moment's pause,) "and the Eighth is the full tone of A."

"This one here is C, MAC," said VAN, as the car's green light came into view.

"Ay," quoth the other, "C sharp."

"'Twould be well if you could," muttered the incorrigible "Cigar" at the other side of me. And then the steaming horses clattered up to the stub and were unhitched by the burly driver, who found it difficult to move in his numerous wraps and straw-bound legs. The animals dragged him holding on to the whipple-tree to the other platform, where they were hooked on again.

"This way up," wheezed the sleepy conductor. "Sixth-aven—Sixth! Hurry along now! Sixth-aven—Sixth."

"Good night, VAN, said Blind MAC, and, after his hand had been placed in that of his friend and shaken, he was led to the car, guided to a seat, the brake whirled, and off she went. Just as the rear rail disappeared around Church-street corner two persons rushed quickly across from HUDNUT's.

"Halloo! halloo!" shouted one; "stop! stop that car!" the other.

But the sole response was that of "Cigar:" "Send a telegram to stop him. The spark may catch the car, as it has a conductor in it."

"I'll report that conductor," said one of the new-comers—a youth of nineteen, with long fair hair, and a Spring overcoat open to the waist button, to show his shirt-front.

"Won't you find his number first?" mildly put in "Cigar."

"I'm a member of the Press, Sir! and can do it through the columns of my paper, by merely designating the hour and circumstances."

"You might want witnesses to corroborate your statement, Sir," said "Cigar."

"I'll do all the corroborating," said the second new comer.

"I'm blowed if I won't write a letter to all the dailies to reform this car arrangement. This is an age of reform, and as the companies suit themselves and their pockets by running any number of vehicles in the daytime, they ought to be made to accommodate the public a little better at night."

"Are you the public, Sir?" inquired the inveterate "Cigar."

"I am—that is—we—you—us represent the public, Sir."

"Ay! ay! But I'm perfectly satisfied," remarked "Cigar," coolly lighting it with a fusee.

"You're an infernal fool for saying so," growled "Steps," who, I ought to have said before, weighed at least forty pounds more than the little "Cigar."

"Am I? Well, there's a pair of us, as the giant said to the dwarf, and you're the bigger."

"Hark! I hear the bells aringin', jinglin'!" hummed the blind man, who hitherto had been listening quietly to the badinage. "There's the Eighth!" And a car turned out of the archway into the street, and came along at a snail's pace.

How we brightened up! Even crooked "Steps" descended to the observation: "That's a little more like it!" After a great deal of snorting, whoaing and profane language, the long-desired conveyance arrived, and was speedily entered by us all.

I got beside the blind man, determined to have a chat with him on the way up-town. It was only 1:43 o'clock, and the conductor on the rear platform amused himself by loudly appealing to a host of imaginary passengers in the streets, adjuring them to hurry up and be coached to their snug homes on the avenue and fashionable side streets.

"Here you are, ladies and gentlemen! Why will ye walk when I beg you to ride! This way now for the Central Park! Want a five-cent chariot with driver and footman thrown in free gratis for nothing and the best of company to raise your flaggin' spirits or pocket-boo—. I beg pardon, ma-am! This way, ladies!" The last was addressed to a couple of girls, who, puffing, blowing and dripping, rushed across Broadway, and clutching violently at the hand-rail, never stopped running until they flopped their bedraggled skirts into "Steps" and the reporter's laps. Then a dozen grunts of indignation from the two latter and a "thousand pardings" from the damsels set this dilemma straight. The females were restaurant servants going home, after at least sixteen hours' work, to their night's rest! Save the mark! They were expected to return again to their sculleries and kettles at an early hour after daylight!

"It never rains, but it pours," said the conductor, a remark occasioned by the advent of a party consisting of four women, each having a child in her arms, and five men, four of whom were the presumptive parents of the aforesaid blessed babes. The fifth was a young gentleman of rakish mein, with too much "top hamper," as nautical personages indicate inebriety.

He found a seat in the corner opposite to me, and settled so low in his clothes that he seemed to have sunk entirely below the collar of his vest. And now one minute before the starting time—a quarter to two—the conductor stepped inside, and "Steps" stepped out to smoke a cigarette, and the sleet having changed into rain beat upon the window, the wind fairly seemed to scream with rage because we were beyond its reach.

The conductor, watch in hand, watched the minute hand and gradually raised his own hand to the bell-leather. He pulled it, and the slacking brake on the front platform told of departure. "All aboard," shouted the driver, and "Hold on! hold on," shrieked "Steps," in agonized accents. All eyes were turned toward him and beheld him, hatless, leaning over the dashboard, with outstretched hands, in mute appeal to his truant head-covering, which was whisked away to the corner, while the wind indulged in gusts of merriment at the success of its freak. Poor "Steps" leaped off after his hat and gave determined chase to it. The car stopped and "Cigar" stood out upon the platform to watch the pursuit.

"Go it, old avoirdupois! You'll have it when you get it," he shouted. "Now, then! Hurrah! Ah! That's it! That's it!" as the hat seemed to cling successfully to the corner curb. "Steps" made a desperate dive for it, but the wind was beforehand with him, and lifting the hat as it would a feather, bore it triumphantly around the corner and down Broadway, with "Steps" running like mad behind it. "Cigar" gave vent to his feelings in a chanted paraphrase of the popular song thus:

"Running down Broadway! Running down Broadway!
The O. K. thing at the break of day is running down Broadway."

Just then I turned to my blind companion and asked him if he lived far up-town.

"At Fifty-first-street, Sir, I get out."

"Do you go up there every night at this hour?"

"Oh, no, Sir. That is, I don't come from Brooklyn every night."

"What do you do in Brooklyn?"

"I play the piano in a free-and-easy, Sir."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, Sir."

"Where did you learn the piano?"

"I always had a love for music when I was a boy, Sir, and living with my father and mother, who used to keep a tavern in the old country, I got the chap as used to play the piano in the *tap* to teach me the gamut, and after that my own perseverance did the rest."

"Do you understand the notes by names?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I heard you tell a friend, just now, that you were going to learn a mass in G minor. How will you accomplish it?"

"There's a professional friend of mine who is a thorough musician—at the top of the tree—and he is going to read it for me."

"What do you mean by *reading* it for you?"

"He'll tell me or call off the bars by name, and I'll pick 'em out on the instrument. Or, if he likes it better, he'll play the piece for me bar by bar until I have got it all in my head, and then you know it's all right."

"Have you learned much classical music in that way?"

"What's classical music?"

"Pieces by the great composers, ROSSINI, VERDI, &c."

"Oh! ah! Yes, my friend has taught me many."

"What does he do? Is he a music-master?"

"No, Sir! He's a little ahead of that! Why, he's first pianist in the Brooklyn Harmonicum. Gets five dollars a night."

"And what do you get?"

"I get three dollars."

"How many nights a week do you play?"

"Every night—Sundays included. You see I play three nights in Brooklyn, two at a New-York free-and-easy, and Sunday night I play for a temperance society on the east side. I do first rate."

"Have you ever been to the opera?"

"No, Sir; but I often thought I should so like to go, if it didn't cost so much."

"Have you ever heard any other than free-and-easy singers?"

"No; but I have heard and accompanied the best of them."

"Then I suppose you are pretty well posted on vocalism?"

"I guess I ought to be; I have listened to the very best singers in the country, and been the accompanist at the *dabbue* of some of the very best of the imported foreign talent. I did hear a chap named BRIGNOLI, years ago. He was an Italian tenor; the best in the world, they said. By gracious! he *had* a voice. He never sang in any key lower than that of F, and he couldn't go lower on the scale than D natural. But he could go higher, they said, than a soprano. My stars! I heard him sing in a Roman Catholic church once, and it was just like what a man may expect to hear in heaven. 'Twas grand! 'Twas grand!"

"I wish you had heard WACHTEL or CAPOUL."

"Who are they, Sir?"

"Artists who sang here lately. CAPOUL has a lovely voice."

"Can he sing as well as BILLY DWYER, the Irish nightingale? You know him, of course?"

"I confess I don't."

"Why, he's one of the finest ballad burnt-cork artists. Oh, *he's* a singer, he is."

"Do you like him better than BRIGNOLI?"

"Oh, no, Sir! They aint the same style! BRIGNOLI sings operer, and BILLY he sings pathetic ballads. May be he could do better with them than BRIGNOLI could. I don't know! Every man to his trade."

"What do you want to learn the mass for? You won't play it in a free-and-easy, will you?"

"Lord bless you! no Sir! I am preparing myself to be an organist in a Roman Catholic chapel in some country place where they don't know a great deal about music. When I have learnt about a dozen or fifteen masses I'll be able to get such a position through influence, and can settle down quietly. That number of pieces will serve me for years, or until I shall have learned more, because these volunteer choirs don't hang together long, and will hardly go through the whole batch more than twice a year, so that what was sung in the beginning of the year will be as good as new before the Autumn."

Our conversation was here interrupted by an altercation between "Cigar" and one of the Dutch ladies. The *castus belli* was a cotton umbrella which, unobserved by the former, had been placed between him and his fair antagonist. It was dripping wet, the first intimation of which "Cigar" had in feeling the water through his inexpressibles. Seizing the obnoxious article he flung it on the floor, saying, "What the mischief did you put that thing close to my legs for? I'm all soaked through with it." He held up the part to view in hapless indignation.

"Vat you dink you do mit mein umbrella?" said the angry woman, stooping and picking it up threateningly.

"What did you wet me for?"

"You're a loafer, und I told you so. Hahbe, dis feller he ansoolt me, und I vont shtand it!" This was to her husband, who merely grunted "Yaw!" and looked fiercely at "Cigar." That gentleman muttered something about his willingness to increase the altitude of this Teuton by a head, when the conductor yelled out, in fearful accents, "Gro-o-ove stre-et," which was my corner, so, wishing my friend of thirty-five minutes' acquaintance good night, I alighted from the quarter-to-two-o'clock car.

R. G. M.

MASTODONS.

The Latest Specimen Discovered—Indian and Negro Theories About Fossil Mammals—Was Man Coexistent with the Mastodon?

Was Orange County, in this State, the favorite resort of the *mastodon giganteus*? It would seem so, for as early as 1801, the first pretty complete one was exhumed from this very locality, and now the late discovery made at Mr. MITCHELL's farm seems to show that Orange County in pre-historic times must have swarmed with these huge animals. If an African elephant of the largest size turns the scales at 7,000 pounds, what must have been the live weight of the mastodon just discovered? From a pretty accurate scale, given for the information of those curious on this subject, when comparing the skeleton of the mastodon with that of the elephant, the former being about twice as large, the mastodon must have gone crushing through the world with a dead weight of fully six tons. Strange legends have come down to us which in early times passed current among the Indians, in regard to these monsters. M. FABRI informed BUFFON that the Shawnees had a story about them, somewhat as follows: That these huge animals existed in former times, and that their forefathers battled with them—their progenitors having the signal advantage of being quite as large in proportion as these monstrous beasts—but that, in time, the Good Spirit was weary of their constant strife, which kept all the rest of the world in bloodshed, and that he killed them all with his lightning—men and beasts, all save one, called Père Aux Boeufs, who defied the thunder, but who at last wandered into a bog and was engulphed. Southern negroes, who have in many cases a wonderful eye for anything abnormal in the appearance of the soil they are tilling, and who delight in making strange stories about animals, tell one in regard to these bones, which partakes of the character of the Indian one, save that their pet animal, the rabbit, who always occupies the position of the fox in the white man's tale, brings the huge animal to destruction. It seems the king of the beasts was tired, too, of these big animals, and offers his daughter and all his wealth to any one who will destroy him. The wolf goes out and is trampled to death; the bear has no better luck. At last, Brother Rabbit undertakes the job. He runs before the huge animal, says impertinent things to him, and then lays a wager with him that he can beat him running over the rice-patch. Mastodon consents, plunges in the mire, and such is his weight that he never can get out again, and dies. "That's the reason why, Sir," said a negro to the writer, when some huge fossil bones were discovered in South Carolina two years ago: "that's the reason why dese big bones—you always find him in de swamp, for rabbit too much for him."

The question as to the climate which existed at the period when these mastodons were alive, has not yet, we think, been fully solved. From the discovery of those huge remains found in Siberia, imbedded in the ice, a portion of the flesh remaining perfect, it was thought it would have been impossible for an animal of the Pachydermatous Proboscidian family to have lived, save in a tropical zone, and it was surmised that some wonderful changes of temperature must have taken place; in other words that Siberia and the Arctic regions once were as warm as that portion which lies at the equator. That certain climatic changes have very slowly taken place are admitted, but it is doubtful whether such differences existed during the life of these animals. Modern research seems to show that these long-lost creations had a certain adaptability to surrounding influences of soil, productions and climate, and that the mastodons and mammoths of former periods might have been amply protected with coverings of hair and wool, in order to sustain the rigors of a colder climate, and that their teeth were adapted to crushing food of a much coarser quality than that used by the existing types of the same animals found today. The elephant family seem to have been a decidedly cosmopolitan one, and scattered all over the world; and all the remains we find bear a striking resemblance to those of today, save that in old times they were larger. The two distinct species are known by the difference of tusks—the straight-tusked or mastodon turicensis, and the curved tusks, *elephas primigenius*. This dental development by far exceeded that of the living races, fossil tusks showing a length of fifteen feet having been discovered. Books of a certain date, say of thirty years ago, have very amusing pictures of Palæcontological remains. It is not unfrequent to see these tusks, in the drawings of the animals, turned the wrong way, the curves placed downward instead of upward.

One is lost in amazement when thinking of these tremendous monsters, and on what gigantic models they were constructed. In those times were turtles whose cases were twenty feet long. Think, too, of the *diornis giganteus*, whose bones are found in Madagascar, and that, from the fragments of the egg-shells, a nest-egg was computed to have been fourteen inches in diameter, equal to six ostrich eggs, or to 148 hen's eggs. The roc of Sinbad the Sailor seems, then, to be no myth. The skeleton of this bird, as built up by OWEN, shows a leg with the bony structure of an ox, a kick from which would have been sudden death. The interesting portion of this subject is the consideration of whether man existed in the time of these animals. Anthropologists seem inclined to place man's history even further back, and the coexistence of man with the extinct quadrupeds, proved by fossil bones from various pleistocene deposits, gains ground. With the mastodon, innumerable other types of animals have disappeared. Huge bears and stags and hyenas have passed away, yet their bones are found. In France, when the canal de l'oureq was cut, molars of the *elephas primigenius* were found, which, according to CUVIER, was no accidental deposit there, but belonged to it, and now near it, even below it, portions of bones have been found showing fractures, undoubtedly the work of human hands. Evidently our forefathers were great marrow-suckers, and having no silver spoons to get the luscious morsels out, were forced to shiver the bones to get out the contents, thus leaving the traces of their handiwork behind them. In the valley of the Somme the bones of the rhinoceros, of the auroch contemporaneous with the mastodon, occurring in deposits prior to the glacial period have been discovered with the worked flints fashioned into spear and arrow heads, and a hatchet of the same material has lately come to light near Grenelle, in France, side by side with the early elephant.

The President in Massachusetts Letter from Ex-Gov. Clifford.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 23.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD expresses the sentiments of the Republicans of Massachusetts:

TREMONT HOUSE,
BOSTON, March 21, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have your official communication informing me of my election as a Vice-President of the "Grant Central Campaign Club of Massachusetts." I accept the position without hesitation, and without any misgiving that the organization, efforts and objects of the Club are prompted by the highest considerations of patriotic duty. Having had the honor of declaring the vote of 77,000 majority of the voters of Massachusetts, as the President of her Electoral College in favor of the original election of Gen. GRANT to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and believing that the general course of his Administration has vindicated the wisdom of that choice, I have no occasion to seek through new and questionable alliances for another candidate to displace him, with any hope of thereby promoting the great interests of the country. I, therefore, take with alacrity any position that may be assigned to me, in which I can be of service in securing his nomination and re-election.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

To Messrs. ALFRED MACY, Vice-President, and O. E. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

THE MODERN WATER-CURE.

Scenes Around the Baths—Treatment of Patients—How the Nurses Amuse Themselves—The Romance of Cracked Wheat and Graham Crackers.

BY A QUONDAM PATIENT.

The modern water-cure is neither a hotel nor a hospital, although it resembles both in its appointments. It affords a great many of the expensive luxuries of the hotel, but the tomb-like quiet belongs exclusively to itself. Some of the inmates fare sumptuously, while their less fortunate next-door neighbors are dying of starvation. Strains of delicious music often salute the ear from the open door of one apartment and agonizing moans from another. There is a strange mixture of merriment and suffering which is incomprehensible to a visitor. If the reader has ever been among the first to enter a newly-opened vault with a party of undertaker's clerks, he will be enabled to form a pretty accurate idea of the nature of the atmosphere in the tortuous passages of a "regular" water-cure. Who could imagine, after reading the foregoing, that it would be possible for a thoroughly healthy person to live with any degree of comfort in such a place, and yet it is a fact that many persons do live and thrive with surroundings of this nature. A great number of exceedingly lively young people are compelled, often from motives of a purely tender nature, to become water-cureans. Unfortunately for the condition of society, all the "Miss Crawleys" have not departed from "Vanity Fair," and so long as there are a few left "who can cut up well," as a matter of course there will be found an abundance of "Mrs. Butes" and "Becky Sharps" to watch over them with aching hearts and willing hands. One is sure to meet a goodly sprinkling of *faux amis* at a water-cure. The rules of the establishment compel the patients to seek repose at an early hour. The evening's amusement is supposed to commence at 8 o'clock. The parlors are then thronged with the expectants, who engage in a series of flirtations that, for pure originality, cannot be surpassed. The buzz of inquiry concerning the patients lasts about as long as the humming of a queen bee after decapitation. The soothers and flatterers seem to comprehend each other's motives so clearly that the ordinary desire for gossip dies before it has become rooted. The result is a tacit understanding that the subject is only to be touched upon during bathing hours, when the old ladies are either wrapped in blankets, cooling off, or simmering under a full "Turkish pressure."

Nevertheless, the social evenings are often exceedingly pleasant. Wherever there are healthy, handsome ladies, with good prospects, a certain class of young gentlemen may be found also. To be sure, they are not rollicking, whole-souled fellows, but they are sensible and know how to estimate the difference in value between gold and brass. They can display enthusiasm in swallowing hard pieces of Graham crackers and can quaff pitchers of condensed milk with the gusto of epicures.

Heiresses are frequently wooed and won on this homely, unromantic fare. The love-making is not of the ardent, impassioned kind that we read of in certain novels. It is allowed to grow cautiously, and improves or drags according to the doctor's opinion and the patient's ability to hold out against the treatment. But all the young ladies are not actuated by the same sordid motives. Occasionally one finds white-robed angels in these dingy old water-cures—young ladies who, like the daughter of a certain well-known ex-political manager, give up all the pleasures of the world in order to be able to soothe the declining years of gouty, bad-tempered old fathers.

Dances are given twice a month, at which the strongest of the patients are permitted to assist. At these strange gatherings there is much to interest a lover of the curious. Among the dancers are faded belles, who were once queens in their sphere, ghostly Spiritualists, consumptive lawyers, fossilized priests of nearly every denomination, wheezy clerks, fat pork butchers, apoplectic liquor-dealers, and gaunt agriculturists. The pale poet and the round, rubicund merchant sit side by side with the lackadaisical pill doctor. The Roman Catholic clergyman and the Jew plunge into the same bath from the same spring-board. Men and women, whose lives seem to hang upon such a slender thread that an extra glass of water may send them out of the world, have no scruples about the character of their associates. I have more than once seen the wife of a prominent General dancing in the same set with the young girl who served her with cracked wheat at the midday meal. Dyspepsia makes democrats of the greatest sticklers for etiquette.

Most of the absurdities which first flourished in old-school water-cures have been got rid of. Fifteen years ago patients were wrapped in damp sheets and doused in cold water until the blood was arrested in its flow. It was only by the merest chance that a man lived for even a day after such treatment. The "packs" are never used now, unless the patients have need of "heroic" effort. Dieting and Turkish bathing are relied upon in the most obstinate cases. While the manipulation and the bathing are working harmoniously, the patients may be amused by the grimaces of the light-gymnastic professor, or the gravity of the ring-throwers, or battle-dore and shuttlecock players. The routine of water-cure life would be tedious to a person in good health, but to a nervous sufferer it only appears tiresome. Male patients, who are physically able, are supposed to rise every morning at 6½ o'clock, and repair to the bathing-room, where they help to form a picture which, for genuine grotesqueness, has no equal. Men and boys are drawn up in single file, and commanded to maintain a perpendicular position until their sitz-baths are ready. While in this position the attendants place the tubs behind them in a row, and at a given signal, down go the patients with a splash. In this condition they are partly covered with sheets and towels to prevent colds. The temperature is usually increased at such times from 100° to 160° Fahrenheit. I have seen men who were so attenuated that they could sit in the hot room for an hour at a time, with the thermometer at 175°, and finally have to leave without perspiring. When men are very much reduced in flesh the bones only get hot, and contract the skin until it bears a resemblance to singed chamois leather. It often happens that patients are not liberal in their gifts to the bath men; but they generally have to pay very dearly for their parsimony. When I had my first bath the attendant treated me with great courtesy, and rubbed me as softly and tenderly as he would an infant. I intended to have given him a small sum before leaving, but as I had no change, deferred it until the next time. In a few days afterward, I went to him again. He was just as courteous as ever; in fact, seemed as if he could not do too much for me. Presently I was stretched at full length on a marble slab. He went at me like a lion, and rubbed my poor body until I was scarcely able to utter a cry for help. I gave him a dollar when I was going out, and returned again the next day to *feel* the effect of the greenback. It was just as I had expected; he toyed with my limbs, and rubbed my head with the tenderness of a mother. On another occasion I heard an old fellow calling to the attendant in a very fretful manner: "Why don't you bring me a foot-bath? I have been waiting this hour for it," said the poor old gentleman.

"Timothy," I ventured, "that old chap seems to be out of sorts with you."

"With me, Sir?" said Timothy; "why, bless your soul and body, Sir, that fellow would be quarreling with his great grandmother if he had a decent chance. But never mind, Sir, I'll get square with him in the shampooing." And so he did.

After bathing, the patients make a very hearty breakfast on hard crackers, condensed milk, cracked wheat, oat-meal mush, rusk, beefsteak, mutton chops, potatoes, tea, coffee and damp toast. Apropos of the hard crackers, there was a tradition at one of the old water-cures I used to visit that this article of diet was only kept on the table for the sake of appearances, and had to be dusted once a week to preserve uniformity and freshness. Spices are never permitted at table, and pickles can only be used when they happen to be smuggled into the house by some very near and dear friend. I often thought that it was owing to some wise law of compensation, that the proprietors ever came to prohibit the use of vinegar. I have occasionally noticed the "kind friends" of patients at table, and more than once observed this peculiarity, that when the food was of such a nature as to require acid, they invariably paused with the forks at their mouths, and looked nervously around at the faces of the dyspeptics for their vinegar. At 10 o'clock P. M. the porter goes on his rounds through the house, and turns out all the lights without a word of apology. Water-cure servants are very independent. They never uncover their heads in passing through the parlors or bedrooms, and the patients ultimately get to fear them almost as much as if they were lunatics.

Most of the water-cure servants of the male kind have, at one time or another, been patients themselves, and now that they are well again, love to exercise a little stupid authority over the sick ones. "Mr." Eyewinker makes the fires, "Mr." Paletrotter trims the lamps, "Mr." Skuttler pounds the patients in the gymnasium, "Mr." Fernflasher "holds" the towels, "Mr." Boilerceer keeps up the supply of hot water, and "Mr." Knifedriver runs of errands and attends the mails. On the other hand, "Miss" Vertigont waits on the front door, "Miss" Gartian hangs out the towels to dry, "Miss" Trasher shampoos the ladies, "Miss" Cairworn gives lectures on gluttony, and "Miss" Dearodear cooks the cracked wheat. I never knew more than one man servant in a water-cure who could bear being called by his first name. His was a peculiar case, however. He had come from the Castle Garden when a boy, and no one ever knew that he had a surname. A long residence in a water-cure, I should suppose, would have the effect of unfitting a man for any position in life requiring great strength of will. The body is brought into a tolerable condition, but the brain suffers from want of proper nourishment. At the same time I am free to say that most people do not go to water-cures until they have no hope of continuing to live without their aid. This is rather unfortunate. Persons who are in health do not like to be experimenting with themselves, and the result is that the system very seldom receives what might be termed a fair trial.

In order to give the reader still a better idea of a "water-curean," I shall endeavor to describe the occupants of seats at a single table during the midday meal. The gentleman at the head of the table had been a cracked wheat-eater from youth to prime. His greatest enemy is salt. He believes that no system requires it, and refers with some pride to the fact that he has not tasted it for twenty years. At the foot of the table there was an old gentleman with shining bald pate, who had spent the greater portion of his life in a vain effort to discover some means of driving nails without striking them on the heads. He firmly believed that the "inspiration" would come some time, and make his fortune. Outside of the momentous subject of nails he never ventured. He frequently found a chance to *drive* in a word, and I will do him the justice to say that his *mots* never seemed ill-chosen, or out of place. When a neighbor spoke about lies, he was ready in a moment to declare that by "nailing" the first lie thousands of young men had been saved from ruin. He volunteered the information that he had always been a cash patient, that he had paid on the "nail," and hoped to be "nailed" in his coffin when the condition of his finances no longer enabled him to do so. Half way between the head and foot of the table sat an old lady who used to dress in the costume of a "female friend," and interlard her remarks with quotations from the most famous of the poets. But she was sadly deficient in order, and used to hash up Shakespeare, Moore, Byron, Southey, Chaucer, Spencer, Cowper, Walter Scott, Sydney, Schiller, Goethe and Burns, to the infinite disgust of the "nail" man. Now this lady's "weak" point was really not in her quotations, for she was strong enough in them. She was ashamed to be known as the wife of a man who had no love for scraps of poetry, and actually passed as a "Miss" for six months before the old gentleman himself grew tired of the deception, and published the marriage. Opposite the "mosaic," as she used to be called, sat an exceedingly demure little English woman, in cork-screw ringlets and Elizabethan ruffles. She had once been a Plymouth sister, but, unluckily for herself, was seized with the home "levitation" fever, and believing herself to be a medium of the first-class, crossed the ocean to carry spiritual light into the homes of the "poor Yankees," as she tersely expressed it. This lady had a habit of dropping spiritualist tracts upon the tables, on the stairs, and, indeed, wherever she could find a place to put one. She must have spent thousands of dollars at this kind of work. Yet she, too, had her weak point. She once asked my advice in reference to the possibility of a marriage between herself and an old dyspeptic, who used to wear a fourteen shoe. With all her spiritualism, she was not proof against ridicule. I called attention to the length of the shoes, and asked her quite seriously if she had made any calculation as to the probable noise the lover would make walking through the gravel in front of her mother's elegant cottage at Brighton? The shaft, though fired at random, went right home. Her aristocratic blood had only been sluggish. Now it rose in a mighty flood to her cheeks, and the "shoeman's" stock went down below par in less than five minutes. There was another notable character at the table; a man who had become prematurely old. He had sad blue eyes, and a beard so shaggy and irregular in its growth that there was no telling whether it was rooted in the top of the head or on the chest. His hair came out in bunches at the ears, making a *tout ensemble* of considerable interest to students of natural history. At one moment his face would be lit with a smile so sweet and so touching that even the "mosaic" was affected. But these rays of sunshine were always followed by looks so dark and fierce that the duty of watching him was by no means a pleasant one. He had waited for thirty years in monthly anticipation of hearing of the death of his father. Disappointments and wine told so upon him that when the money arrived at last he was without flesh enough to furnish a biting place for the most modest mosquito. "I wish they could bite me," he often cried out frantically, and then a cloud of dust would rise from his person. The poor fellow was crumbling away, and told me once, in confidence, that he was afraid to wash himself for fear of dropping into a mud-puddle.

G. H. B.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

E. L. SHAFFER, son of Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, while returning to the Five Points Mission-house, on Friday night, was assaulted at the corner of Worth and Little Water streets by two ruffians, knocked down and robbed before an alarm could be given. The assailants escaped.

How to Prevent Small-Pox.

Use freely BROMO CHLORALUM, the new ODORLESS and NON-POISONOUS deodorizer and disinfectant, which absorbs, by its own inherent power, all noxious gases and poisonous exhalations about your premises.

It destroys the germs of contagion, and prevents the spreading of the disease, as abundantly testified by eminent physicians, who have used it in private practice, and in the principal hospitals in our large cities.

Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.

We have the most flattering testimony from those who use the "Bell Schnapps," in all cases of gravel and kindred diseases, this valuable tonic, from its purity, is having wonderful success. Ask for the "Bell Schnapps," and take no other. For sale by the best druggists and grocers. HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

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BLISS, KEENE & CO.'s Fluid Extract. The wonderful blood purifier. Price reduced to $3 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Parties having any doubt as to the quality of the goods sold by the Great Geneva Watch Company, No. 763 Broadway, are respectfully referred to the following persons, who purchased gold watches at the store No. 763 Broadway yesterday: Father Corrigan, Brooklyn; N. B. Bean, No. 37 East 28th-street; Mrs. Bird, No. 218 York-street; F. Fitts, No. 231 Conover-street, Brooklyn; G. W. Richardson, No. 15 Elizabeth-street; Mr. Innes, No. 226 111th-street, Harlem; H. A. Appelius, Superintendent German Department of United States Life Insurance Company, No. 346 Broadway; J. M. Taylor, No. 1½ Pine-street; Stephen T. Willetts, No. 61 Dey-street; William Hallesey, No. 31 New-Chambers-street; James McAnurney, No. 577 West 28th-street; P. Riley, No. 51 East 33d-street; Dr. Capron, No. 24 Maiden-lane; John Livingston, No. 247 East 56th-street; G. Walker, No. 168 6th-avenue; Miss K. Ruxton, No. 325 East 21st-street; Mr. Benfield, No. 52 Exchange-place; Hon. Mr. Finley, Alderman of Twenty-first Ward; Joseph Hammond, Haggerty's Glass Works, Brooklyn; George Heyward, Haggerty's Glass Works, Brooklyn; Dr. A. T. Jones, No. 16 Bond-street; J. Johnson, No. 323 East 32d-street; L. Smith, No. 222 East 42d-street; George A. Beyer, No. 213 Front-street; Wm. Hoertel, No. 76 Amity-street; Col. H. T. Liebenau, foot of West 88th-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have given the gas to over 56,000 patients, without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimpley Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles

And TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions all scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose or face. Call or send for circular.

A Delicate, Harmless Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth, soon producing a suit of fine flowing hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holi days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet floors, No. 480 Broadway, a new and desirable article.

Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, the best article for family use.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Saturday, March 23, GEORGE BARLOW, in the 56th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, March 21, at his late residence, No. 327 Madison-av., FRANCIS MARLBOROUGH BABCOCK, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, March 25, at 10 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.
☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

DIXON.—At Aiken, S. C., Thursday, March 21, MATILDA DIXON, wife of the late Henry Dixon.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOWLER.—At East Fishkill, on Tuesday, March 19, of pneumonia, THEODORE FOWLER, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, at Hopewell, on Monday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Train at 8 o'clock, leaving 42d-st. depot, connects with the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad to Hopewell, at which point carriages will be in attendance.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, March 23, 1872, HENRY J. HOWLAND, aged 49 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 East 73d-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

KERR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, 20th inst., ROBERT H. KERR, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family and members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 206 Wilson-st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 22d inst., SUSAN NEXSEN, wife of Rev. Samuel Nichols, in the 74th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, Rev. George W., Effingham H. and William B., are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 Lafayette-av, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, the 25th, by the 12½ train. Closing services will be held at the Mountain Grove Cemetery at Bridgeport at 3½ P. M., at which relatives and friends are also invited to attend without further notice.

PENDEXTER.—On Thursday evening, March 21, FREDERICK O. PENDEXTER, aged 52 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 129 East 16th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Dover, N. H., for interment.

POLHEMUS.—On Thursday, March 21, of paralysis of the brain, HARVEY B., son of Abraham Polhemus, Sen.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 48 East 4th-st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

REQUA.—On Wednesday evening, 20th inst., HANNAH B., wife of J. Wesley Requa, aged 29 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 60 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Williamsburg, Long Island, March 22, ELIZABETH SOPHIA, wife of Robert Smith, aged 24 years and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. John M. Waite, No. 79 Devoe-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, March 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Wednesday, March 20, SARAH ANN SEWARD, wife of Edward Townsend, in the 32d year of her age.
The remains will be brought East for interment.

TAYLOR.—RALPH, youngest son of James and Olivia Taylor, aged 19 months.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 40 West 45th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

WANDELL.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., SARAH A. D., wife of John C. Wandell.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 361 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ZABRISKIE.—At Santa Cruz, on the 10th inst., LLOYD LANSING, son of N. Lansing Zabriskie, and grandson of Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., aged 2 years and 4 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE!

A SUPERB COLLECTION
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FINE MODERN PAINTINGS
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WATER COLORS
Is now on exhibition, free, at the
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY,
The whole to be sold by auction on
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This is one of the most interesting and beautiful collections of pictures offered for sale this season, and, in some respects, unequaled by any previous exhibition. Most of the paintings were selected personally by the owner himself, and embraces most brilliant examples by many of the most prominent American and Foreign Artists.

Among the artists represented are:

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Sonntag,
Smith, T. L.,
Tait, A. F.,
Tiffany,
Weir, J. F.,
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Aufray,
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Boughton, G. H.,
Bouguereau,
Carolus,
Caraud,
Desgoffe,
Diaz,
De Noter, D.,
Duplessis,
Escosura,
Erdmann, Otto,
Fichel,
Goupil,
Hoguet,
Hubner, Carl,
Hue, C. H.,
Ittenbach,
Isabey,
Koller,
Kuwasseg,
Leickert,
Landelle,
Levy,
M. Von Bremen,
Madou,
Noterman,
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And more than one hundred others.

A SPECIALTY OF THIS SALE IS THE SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLORS, which is undoubtedly the finest collection in this department of art ever exhibited in this City, embracing beautiful examples of such artists as Vibert, Paul Marney, Bellecour, B. C. Koek-Koek, Brissot, Trayer, Ed. Frere, Hamman, Harvey, Van Beest, Zamacois, &c., &c.

Exhibition daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—7 to 10 P. M.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL TREE in the WORLD!
PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS
OF JAPAN.

This magnificent, rapid-growing SHADE TREE is given up by all who have seen it to equal in beauty the lovely "Southern Magnolia." Seventy-five to one hundred splendid BLUE FLOWERS grow in a cluster, each flower being as large as the largest "Morning Glory," with a texture as fine as a tulip, and as fragrant as a hyacinth. A single cluster of flowers would almost fill a half-bushel measure—a splendid bouquet. The foliage is of monstrous size, a single leaf measuring over seven feet in circumference. Will bloom in four years from the seed.

A full description of this rare tree was given last year in the *Rural New-Yorker, Pomeroy's Democrat, Daily Cincinnati Times*, and the *Manchester Gazette*. Tree hardy; can easily be raised from the seed. A package of 100 seed, with full directions for cultivation, sent to any address for fifty cents. Fine young trees, two to four feet in height, carefully packed and delivered at the Express Office free of cost.

PRICES: One tree, $1 50; two trees, $2 25; six trees, (with one extra tree to getter-up of Club,) $6. No C. O. D.

Send stamps for pamphlet giving a full history of the tree, mode of raising same from seed, &c.

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EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

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Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION VERY REMARKABLY CURED.—Pulmonic Consumption positively cured; Distressing Coughs immediately cured; Throat, Lungs, Asthma, all Chest Diseases leading to Consumption. Dr. CHAPLAIN, No. 44 Bond-st. Consulted between hours 2 and 4. A Test Free to suffering Invalids.

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Comprising an elegant assortment of scarce, valuable and illustrated books, fine editions of ancient and modern standard works, in handsome bindings; privately printed works on large paper; caricatures, etchings, facetiæ, cyclopædias, reviews, magazines, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by auction, at the CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 26 and 27th, 1872, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

Parties unable to attend this sale can have their orders to purchase carefully executed by the auctioneers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, OF Boston, Mass., will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARK, OF Rhode Island, is to give the eighth lecture in the Grace Chapel course, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Did Christ Rise from the Dead?* Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Dr. R. T. HALLOCK will lecture TODAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Twenty-fourth anniversary of modern Spiritualism will be celebrated at Apollo Hall, on SUNDAY, March 31, at 2 P. M. The following eminent speakers will be present: Dr. R. T. Hallock, Margaret Fox Kane, Victoria C. Woodhull, Anna M. Middlebrook, Nettie C. Maynard, A. A. Wheelock, Warren S. Barlow and others. Music, &c.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, March 24, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. MORNING at 10½. Subject—*Preparations for Old Age.* EVENING at 7½. Subject—*The Vicarious Atonement.* In the evening seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. During the illness of the Rector, Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., formerly of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will have charge of the parish.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

A SERMON ON THE FIRST LETTER of Jesus, by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SUNDAY, 24th, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at the usual hour in the morning. All are cordially invited.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach in Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening service at 7½.

"A SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE" will be preached SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE. Subject Sunday morning, 10½—*Christ Giving Himself for Us.*

BISHOP SNOW—INTERPRETER OF Prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future of the Church and of the Nations in the Light of the Sure Word of Prophecy.*

BISHOP POTTER WILL ADMINISTER the rite of confirmation at the French Church du St. Esprit, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., next SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—PALM SUNDAY, March 24, morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M. The Rector will deliver his sixth lecture in the course on "Church History," SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Services Passion Week—Daily morning prayer at 9 A. M.; evening prayer, MONDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M. The last sermon of the series on the "Lord's Prayer," WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning prayer and sermon on GOOD FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M. Easter Eve, SATURDAY, March 30, sermon by the Rector, at 7½ P. M.; subject—*The Intermediate State.* Strangers are invited to all the services in this church.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION —(Protestant Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. F. M. SERENBEZ, Assistant Minister. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. German service in the evening at 7½. Strangers will be welcomed at the door.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER, FIRST Universalist, of Brooklyn, W. D., Clermont, between Fulton and Atlantic avs.—Rev. H. R. NYE, Pastor, will preach TODAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, last sermon of a series—*Do Universalists Preach that Men Must be Born Again to Enter the Kingdom of God?* Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—NO. 24 WEST 28th-st.—Rev. H. D. CLARK, of Illinois, will preach on LORD'S DAY, March 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Subject in the morning, *The Prodigal Son*; evening, *The Resurrection.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER SABBATH EVENING, at 7½, in the chapel of the University on Washington-square. Subject—*The Appeal of Faith to Foresight and Experience.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JOHN H. MORISON, D. D., of Newton, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, March 24, MORNING and EVENING.

DR. DEEMS WILL PREACH IN THE Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free. Ushers cordially welcome strangers at the door.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—HOLY WEEK.—On Palm Sunday, 7 A. M., holy communion; 10 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., litany; 11 A. M., holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer; 7½ P. M., complin. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY; 7 A. M., holy communion; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., holy communion; 4½ P. M., evening prayer; 7½ P. M., litany and meditation. On Good FRIDAY; 10 A. M., morning prayer, litany and ante-communion; 11½ A. M., reproaches; 12 M., the three hours' service; 4½ P. M., evening prayer. On SATURDAY, 7 A. M., holy communion; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., holy communion; 7½ P. M., first vespers of Easter day, (choral.)

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH NEXT at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. There will also be services in the Hall No. 270 Grand-st. at the same hours. All welcome.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE Brooklyn Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will preach the sermon. The public are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH AT St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av.; at 10½ A. M., subject, *The Palm of Nobleness*; at 7½ P. M., *The True Courage*—a sermon for the young. Daily services next week at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, always.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH—STEINWAY HALL.—Religious services will be held in Steinway Hall on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject, "*God's Will, and How to Do it.* Evening, second lecture on *Our Homes.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL PREACH to young men on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½, in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, at 10½ A. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. he will deliver the third of a series of Sunday evening sermons on *Old Truths Restated.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. EVENING Subject—*Penticost.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. C. A. G. BRIGHAM WILL preach at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Difference Between Christianity and Judaism.*

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible class in the Lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. Evening subject—*False Ballances.*

REV. E. O. FLAGG, OF THE CHURCH of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY at 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square; seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-ST., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—PALM SUNDAY—Hours of service, 8, 9½, 10½, 11 A. M.; 4, 7½ P. M. MONDAY AND TUESDAY OF HOLY WEEK—Hours of service, 7, 7½ A. M.; 5 P. M. WEDNESDAY—Hours of service, 7, 7½ A. M.; 12 M., 8 P. M. MAUNDAY THURSDAY—Hours of service, 7, 7½, 10 A. M.; 8 P. M. GOOD FRIDAY—Hours of service, 9, 9½, 10 A. M.; 12½, 8 P. M. EASTER EVEN—Hours of service, 7, 7½ A. M.; 8 P. M. EASTER DAY—Hours of service, 7, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

SPANISH P. E. CHURCH OF SANTIAGO—Right Rev. H. POTTER, Bishop of New-York, will confirm on SUNDAY next, the 24th, at the church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., twenty-eight Catechumen belonging to this congregation, all Cubans and converts from Romanism. The services in English that day will begin at 4 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 7TH-AV., between 33d and 34th sts., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY services at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. In the evening, the course of lectures on "the Worship of the Church" will be continued. Services on Easter Day in the new church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. D. WILLIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Missionary Jubilee at 3 P. M.; address by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH; singing by the Sunday-school.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free, and a cordial greeting extended to strangers and others.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 53d-st., Rev. W. MORGAN, Rector.—The rite of confirmation will be administered in this church by the Bishop of the diocese on the MORNING of Palm Sunday, March 24.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The fourteenth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. B. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

"VICTORIOUS IN DEATH"—AFTERnoon discourse by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. Morning services at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Sunday of Palms.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Young People's meeting in the Lecture Room at 7½ evening. Strangers cordially invited.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 23.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅞
$0,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111⅞
$20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, cur.	115¼

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

1000	Pacific Mail	61⅝
1000	do	61⅝
6400	do	61⅝
1000	do	61⅝
600	do b3.	61⅝
800	do	61⅝
1800	do	61⅝
1500	Erie	50⅛
700	do	50⅛
700	do s3.	50
1500	do	50
1000	do c.	50⅛
1400	do	50⅛
700	do	50
1100	do	50⅛
600	do c.	50⅛
400	do s3.	50
800	do	50
1500	do	50⅛
1000	do s3.	50
600	do b3.	50⅛
1900	do	50⅛
200	do b3.	50⅛
1200	do s3.	50⅛
500	do	50⅛
1200	Lake Shore	93⅝
500	do c.	93⅝
200	Ohio & Miss	47⅞
2000	do	47⅞
4600	do	47⅞
1000	do s3.	47⅞
400	do	47⅞
800	do s3.	47⅞
1700	do	47⅞
1100	do b3.	47⅞
1500	do	47⅞

200	Western Union	71⅝
500	Union Pacific	38⅝
300	do c.	38⅜
1900	do s3.	38⅜
600	do	38⅜
1000	do	38⅜
500	do b3.	38⅜
1500	do	38
900	do	37⅞
700	do	37⅞
400	do s3.	37¾
100	St. Louis & I. M.	81⅝
300	do s30.	82
1000	do b60.	82⅜
1500	North-western	81
500	do c.	81
2700	do	81⅛
1500	do	81⅛
700	do c.	81
400	do	81¼
400	do s3.	81⅛
1400	do	81⅛
300	do	81⅛
200	do c.	81⅛
200	do	81⅛
600	do	81⅛
500	do	81⅛
500	do c.	81⅛
200	N. W. Pf. s3.	93
700	Rock Island	113¾
400	Boston, H. & E.	6⅝
200	do	6⅝
200	do	6⅝
200	Toledo & Wabash	76⅛
400	St. Paul	59½

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000	N. C. old bds	37⅛
30,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	37⅛
1,000	do	37⅛
3,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Oct. & April	35
10,000	Va. St. 6s, Def.	16
2,000	Erie 1st	103
10,000	Erie 3d	95
3,000	Erie 4th	94⅛
6,000	Erie 5th	91
14,000	Long Dock bds.	94⅛
1,000	M. So. S. F. bs.	104⅝
2,000	Un. Pacific 1st	92
3,000	do	91⅝
3,000	do	91⅝
1,000	Un. P. L. G. b3.	85
10,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	84⅞
13,000	do b3.	84⅞
3,000	do b3.	85
2,000	H. & St. J. L.G.	108⅛
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	90
1,000	A. & T. H. In.	81
3,000	P., F.W. & C. 1st	105
4,000	P., F.W. & C. 2d	103
10,000	C. & P. Con. S.F.	95⅝
31,000	O. & M. 2d b3.	87
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s. 1st	107
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	93
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	93⅛
7,000	do	93⅛
10,000	do b30.	93⅛
1,000	Tol., Peo. & W., Bur. Div.	88
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st	42
600	W. U. T. 7s, bs.	96
1,000	B., H., & E. Gtd.	50
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st	84
40	Mechanics' Bank	136
10	Manhattan Bank	150½
123	N. J. Cen. Land & Imp. Co.	75
400	West. Un. Tel.	71⅝
7	do	71
800	Con. Coal of Md.	39⅝
100	do bet. call	39⅝
100	Quick. Mining c.	36⅞
600	do bet. call	37½
300	Quicksilver Pref.	42⅞
100	do	43⅛
300	do bet. call	43⅛
200	do	43⅛
700	do	44
400	Mariposa Pref.	1⅞
65	Pacific Mail	61
600	do bet. call	61½
2500	do	61⅝
200	do b3.	61⅝
400	W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	71⅝
500	do	71⅝
200	do c.	71⅝
26	Erie	50
500	do s3.	50⅛
25	do	50
80	do	50⅛
500	do b. c. c.	50⅛
300	do b3.	50⅛
1600	do s3.	50⅛
8500	do	50⅛
500	do	50⅛
300	do	50⅛
400	do	50⅛
800	do b3.	50⅛
400	do s3.	50⅛
200	do	50⅛
200	do	50⅛
1000	do b3.	50⅛
1100	do	50⅛
1000	do	50⅛
1000	do b3.	50⅛
200	do s3.	50⅛
700	Erie Pref.	78
6	do	77
1000	N.Y.C. & H.R. b.c.	95
400	do	95⅛
1200	do	95
800	Reading	114⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75⅛
40	Del., Lack. & W.	110⅛
400	do bet. call	110⅛
200	do	110⅛
200	do	110⅛
50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	134

100	L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅝
800	do b. c. c.	93⅝
200	do	93⅝
300	do c.	93⅝
800	do	93⅝
700	do b3.	93⅝
1000	do	93⅝
300	do	93⅝
700	do	93⅝
1000	do	93⅝
700	do c.	93⅝
1500	do	93⅝
2800	do	94
400	L. S. & M. S. Scrip bet. call	90⅝
5	Mich. Central	115
64	Union Pacific	37⅞
300	do bet. call	37⅞
800	do	38
800	do	38⅛
400	do	37⅞
200	do s3.	37⅞
800	do	38
400	do b3.	38⅛
500	do c.	38
200	do b3.	38⅛
200	do	38
300	do	37⅞
1900	do	37⅞
200	do b3.	37⅞
200	do s3.	37⅞
200	do	37⅞
800	do b3.	38
300	do s3.	37⅞
200	do c.	37⅞
600	do c.	38
200	do b3.	38
200	do	37⅞
500	do	38
800	do	38⅛
200	do b3.	38⅛
400	do	38
70	Cle. & Pitts. Gtd.	91½
6	C., Cin., C. & Ind.	89
200	B., H. & E. b. c.	6⅝
700	T., W. & W. b.c.b3.	76⅛
10	Chi. & N. W.	81
300	do bet. call	81⅛
700	do	81⅛
400	do b3.	81⅛
1800	do	81⅛
700	do	81⅛
300	do	81⅛
500	do s3.	81⅛
1700	do	81⅛
2300	do	81⅛
1100	do	81⅛
500	do	81⅛
300	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	93⅛
200	do	93⅛
200	do s3.	93⅛
300	do c.	93⅛
500	do	93⅛
500	C. & R. I. b. c. s3.	113⅜
200	M. & St. P. b. c. b3.	59⅛
300	do	59⅛
50	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅛
300	do bet. call	79⅛
1100	Ohio & Miss.	48
300	do c.	48
400	do bet. call	47⅞
300	do b3.	48
400	do c.	48
1000	do	48⅛
1300	do	47⅞
200	do c.	47⅞
3200	do	48
200	do	48⅛
800	do b3.	48⅛
700	do	48
500	do b3.	48
2600	do	47⅞
1300	do	47⅞
300	do s3.	47⅞
1000	do	47⅞
700	do b3.	48
800	do	48
100	St. L. & Iron M.	82⅛
200	C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	25⅛
200	do c.	25⅛
700	do	25⅛
10	Adams Express	98
10000	N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs.	90⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 .... 111⅝

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

200	Pacific Mail s3.	61⅝
500	do b3.	61⅝
900	do	61⅝
200	do	62
700	do b3.	62
400	N. Y. C. & H.	95
700	Erie	50⅛
1800	do	50⅛
800	do b3.	50⅛
600	do	50⅛
700	do b3.	50⅛
2200	do	50⅛
400	do b3.	50⅛
4400	do	50⅛
1100	do b3.	51

300	Lake Shore	93⅝
300	do	93⅝
200	do	93⅝
1600	Union Pacific	38
200	do s3.	38⅛
1000	North-western	81⅛
600	do	81⅛
200	Quicksilver	38⅛
500	Tol. & Wab.	76⅛
1400	Ohio & Miss.	48⅛
200	do b3.	48⅛
1200	do	48
200	do s3.	47⅞
700	do	47⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Cons. Coal of Md.	39⅝
100	do	40
600	do b3.	40
100	do s3.	39⅝
200	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	38⅛
100	Quicksilver Pref.	45⅛
200	do bet. call	45
50	Pacific Mail	61⅛
600	do bet. call	61⅛
200	do	61⅛
800	do	61⅛
200	do	61⅛
200	do s3.	61½
50	West. Un. Tel.	71⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	77
50	do	76
7	Am. M. Un. Ex.	73
600	N.Y.C. & H.R. b. c.	94⅞
600	Erie s3.	50⅛
1500	do bet. call	50⅛
2800	do	50⅛
700	do	50⅛
600	do b3.	50⅛
1100	do b3.	50⅞
3100	do	50⅞
2900	do b3.	51
2000	do	51
18	Erie Pref.	78
50	do	78½
300	do	79
500	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	93⅛
300	do	93⅛
100	Illinois Central	132
200	B., H. & E. b. c.	6⅛
600	do	6⅞

32	Union Pacific	38⅛
1900	do	37⅞
400	do bet. call	38
400	do s3.	37⅞
700	Chi. & N. W.	81⅛
200	do bet. call	81⅛
1000	do	81⅛
200	do	81⅛
200	do	81⅛
500	do s3.	81⅛
200	do s30.	81⅛
400	do b3.	81⅛
200	do s3.	81⅛
200	C. & N. W. Pref. b. c.	93⅛
200	do	93⅝
100	N. J. Cen.	112
50	do	112⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	59½
500	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	113⅝
600	do b3.	113⅝
300	Tol., Wab. & W.	76⅛
200	do	76⅛
200	do bet. call	76⅛
300	do	76⅞
400	Del., Lack. & W.	110⅛
200	do bet. call	111
100	A. & T.H. Pref. b3.	66
100	St. L. & I. M.	82½
100	do b30.	82⅛
100	do b60.	83
900	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	47⅞
700	do b3.	47⅞
400	do	47⅞
1100	do	47⅞

SATURDAY, March 23—P. M.

The Bank return shows a decrease in Greenbacks of $569,500, and, contrary to expectation, once more in Gold Notes of $167,600. The decrease in the line of Deposits being $2,332,900, and in Circulation $80,200, the comparative surplus of Lawful Money over the required twenty-five per cent. is diminished only $134,025 from last week. The Loans are down $2,107,400. It was generally accepted on the Street as a statement made on rising averages of Coin and Legal Tenders, and the Stock Market gained strength after the Bank figures were published shortly before 1 o'clock. Money was comfortable at 7 ₩ cent. through the morning, and declined to 4 and 5 ₩ cent. some time before the end of the day's business.

The Public Funds were steady and dull. Gold was 109¾, substantially all day; the price being asked in the forenoon, and bid later. Bills on London were nominal, say 109¼@109½.

The animation which we noticed yesterday as extending over the Stock market, showed itself more decidedly today. The movement in North-western Common continued, the price reaching 82; and the Preferred Stock was drawn into an advance along with it, sales rising from 92½ to 94½. Ohio and Mississippi further improved, reaching 48½, but declining late in the day to 47⅞; a small additional rise to 75½ taking place in the Preferred Stock. Lake Shore became stronger and more active, reaching 93⅞@94; the Scrip also selling up to 90½. New-York Central in like matter was more sought for, with sales to 95½@94⅞@95. Rock Island was dull most of the day, but finally cleared 114, selling at 114½. Union Pacific weakened at the outset from 38⅜ to 37⅞, but rallied later, and closed almost as strong as at the opening, 38½. Erie was better under better prices from London; sales in the morning at 50½@50@50½, and becoming stronger toward the close, with an advance to 51½. Wabash showed symptoms of possible activity, with sales from 76½@76½. Pacific Mail was improved from 61⅛ to 62, on news that the recent speculative prosecution was withdrawn, and then fell back to 61½. The rest of the general speculative list was quiet. The deliveries of the day showed some difficulty in moving North-western and Lake Shore; and the demand for use of Erie certificates was sufficient for them to command money free of interest.

Among investment shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered to 111½, while New-Jersey Central was easier at 112, and Morris and Essex steady at 95⅞@96.

Of the Miscellaneous Shares, Canton was higher, and sold at 95; and the Quicksilver stocks were marked up, the Common from 36½ to 39½, and the Preferred from 41½ to 50.

Tennessees were a shade firmer, and South Carolina New Bonds rallied ½ ₩ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅞	112⅞
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95	95
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90	90⅞
Reading	113⅞	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114½
North-west Common	80⅞	82
North-west Preferred	92⅛	94½
Pacific Mail	61⅛	61⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79⅞
St. Paul Common	59½	59⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76½	76½
Western Telegraph	71⅛	71⅞
Erie	49⅞	51½
Union Pacific	38⅞	38½
Lake Shore	93⅛	93⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general market was strong.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	114⅝
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	115⅝
5-20 reg., '62	111⅝
5-20 coup., '62	111⅝
Call bonds, '72	111⅝
5-20 reg., '64	111⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅝
5-20 reg., '65	111⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅝
5-20 coup., '67	112⅝
5-20 coup., '68	112½
10-40 reg.	107⅝
10-40 coup.	108
5s. coup., '81	109⅝
6s. currency	115⅝

And the following for the State Bonds;

Tennessee 6s, old	67
Tennessee 6s, new	67⅛
Virginia 6s., old	54
Vir. 6s, reg., old	44
Vir. 6s, reg., 1867	50
Vir. 6s, con. b'ds	58⅛
Vir. 6s, deferred b'ds	16
Georgia 7s. new	86
N. C. 6s. old	37
N.C. to N. C.R.R. Co.	45
N. C. Fund'g act 1868	22
N. C. new	23
S. C. 6s	52
S. C., Jan. and July	37⅛
S. C., April and Oct.	35
Missouri 6s	95⅛
Mo.6s, H.&St.Jo. issue	93⅛
Louisiana 6s	59
Louisiana 6s, new	55
Connecticut 6s	101
Ark. 6s, funded	54⅛
Ark.7s.L.R.P.B.&N.O.	45
Ark.7s.Miss.O.&R.R.	46
Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Kentucky 6s	97⅛
Indiana 5s	99
Michigan 6s, 1873	100
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	107⅛
N.Y.6s.,canal l'n 1872	106
N.Y.6s.,canal l'n 1873	106
N.Y.6s.,canal l'n 1874	106
N.Y.6s.,canal l'n 1875	106
N.Y.6s.,canal l'n 1877	106
N.Y.6s.,canal l'n 1878	106
N.Y.5s.,canal l'n 1874	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	102
Erie 1st, Extended	102⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '75	97
Erie 3d 7s, '83	94
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90⅛
Long Dock Bonds	94⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102⅛
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	100
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99
Cen. Pac. G. Bds	101⅛
Un. Pac. 1st Bds	91⅛
Un. Pac. L. Gts. 7s	84⅞
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	84⅞
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	104
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	99
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97
Alt. & T. H. 1st pref.	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	80⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	99
Chi. & N.W. Con. Bds	94
Chi. & N.W. Ext. Bds	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96⅛
T.& W. 1st, St.L. Div.	89⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94
Tol. & W. Equi. Bds	86⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	91
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	103
Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
Mor. & Es. 1st	104
Mor. & Es. 2d	98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100⅛
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104⅛
N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94⅛
Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	95⅛
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	86
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Chi. & Alt. 1st	104⅛
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	96⅛
Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Ohio & Miss. Con.	94
Ohio & Miss. 2d	86⅞
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95
Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Mil. & St. P. Iowa Div.	88
Mil. & St. P. 2d	87
Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & Mil. 1st	95⅛
Jol. & Chi. 1st	106
C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	93⅛
C., C. & Ind. C. 2d	75
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	91
T., P. & W., Bur. Div.	87
Tol., P. & W. 2d	85⅛
N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	42
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119
Maryland Coal	21
American Coal	40
Spring Mountain Coal	60
Canton Co., Baltimore	94
Consol. Coal of Md.	39⅞
Cumb. Coal and Iron	72⅛
Western Union Tel.	71⅞
Quicksilver Min. Co.	39⅛
Quick. Min. Co. pref.	49⅛
Mariposa Mining Co.	⅝
Mar. Min. Co. pref.	1⅞
Mar. M. Co. Trus. Ctfs.	25
Adams Express	98
Wells-Fargo Express	76
American M. U. Exp.	71⅛
United States Exp.	73⅛
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	61⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 23.

Gold receipts	$771,920 71
Gold payments	2,622,089 62
Gold balance	68,207,011 71
Currency receipts	336,832 15
Currency payments	347,050 10
Currency balance	6,306,343 06
Customs	284,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	1,439,000 00

The San Francisco *Alta California*, March 14, says:

The demand for money for duties has been larger this week, as follows:

March 6	$21,048 72	March 9	$18,389 73
March 7	60,852 74	March 11	40,409 01
March 8	45,509 05	March 12	33,434 32
Total			$219,643 57
Previously			1,350,304 08
Total			$1,569,947 65
Last year			1,238,669 03
Increase			$331,278 62

This increase of duties represents a considerable activity in imports, as well as the removal of goods from bond.

The shipments of treasure this week have been larger by rail, but there has been no shipment by sea:

To—	1871.	1872.
New-York, per railroad	$311,286 75	$176,619 09
Previously, per steamer	1,036,783 25	2,142,912 67
Previously, per railroad	1,980,199 35	702,533 66
Total since Jan. 1	$3,328,269 35	$3,022,065 42

Of the treasure sent by rail this week, $127,100 was gold bars and the remainder silver bars.

The exports of merchandise have been small. The combined movement is as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Merchandise	$258,815 88	$93,554 21
Previously	2,244,284 51	2,946,801 44
Total since Jan. 1	$2,503,100 39	$3,040,356 02
Specie, mercantile account	3,328,269 35	3,022,065 42
Duties	1,238,669 03	1,569,947 65
Total exports	$7,070,038 77	$7,632,359 09

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,974,984.

The Pork-Packing Season at the West.

The final report of pork packing at the West, season of 1871-2, has just been published by the Cincinnati *Price Current:*

"The pork crop of the West the past season has been immense, far exceeding any former crop, and the quality of the meat cured has never been excelled.

RECAPITULATION.

	1870-1.	1871-2.
Ohio	764,119	900,484
Illinois	1,234,528	1,630,725
Indiana	425,454	568,134
Kentucky	288,970	342,562
Wisconsin	251,400	334,410
Tennessee	41,270	42,680
Iowa	183,014	288,580
Minnesota	14,000	21,000
Missouri	459,155	693,949
Kansas	30,641	43,034
Nebraska	2,700	4,890
Total	3,695,251	4,868,448
		3,695,251
Increase in number		1,173,197

Our reports of the average weight of Hogs and the yield of Lard have been fuller and more satisfactory than usual, which enables us to give the averages on these points as nearly accurate as may be desired. The Lard refers but to Leaf and Trimming, as heretofore, but we have the head and gut so fully and distinctly reported that we can say that for this 9¾ lbs. ₩ Hog may be added in order to find out the full aggregate yield of the entire packing.

The general averages for all are: Hogs, 227⅝ lbs., net. ₩ Hog, and Lard, 29 2-7 lbs. Leaf and trimming ₩ Hog. The general average weight of Hogs, and the yield of Leaf and Trimming ₩ Hog, compare with those of six previous seasons as follows:

Years.	Hogs, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1866	231 3-10	31 1-7
1867	232 1-7	29¾
1868	201	21¾
1869	206¾	24¾
1870	205¾	23⅝
1871	230 1-7	30 1-7
1872	227⅝	29 2-7

From the returns made to us of the yield of Head and Gut Lard, we feel authorized, as already stated, to place it at 9¾ lbs. ₩ hog, so that by adding to this the yield of Leaf and Trimming as given, it would make the total yield of all kinds a fraction over 39 lbs. ₩ hog. The total yield of net Hogs, in pounds, this season, is 1,108,180,476, and of Leaf and Trimming Lard, 142,575,977 lbs. These figures, compared with the crop of last year, make the increase in the crop of Pork a fraction over 30 4-9 ₩ cent., and in Lard, 28 1-20 ₩ cent. These aggregates compare with the two previous seasons as follows:

Years.	Meat, lbs.	Leaf and Trimming Lard, lbs.
1869-70	842,215,444	62,918,074
1870-71	849,464,962	110,862,855
1871-72	1,108,180,476	142,575,977

In order to find the aggregate production of all kinds of Lard, add 9¾ lbs. ₩ Hog to the result above given, for Head and Gut, this season, and 10 lbs. last season."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., at 95 and accrued interest.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Claims Ordered to be Paid—The Cost of July 12.

The meeting of the Board of Audit which was adjourned on Thursday last, owing to the unavoidable absence of one of its members, was held yesterday afternoon. Quite a large number of Court-house loungers filled the outer office.

The business detailed hereafter was got through with dispatch, the Board then adjourning to Saturday next at 3 o'clock. The claims ordered to be paid having been presented at previous meeting were:

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Brunzes, Ockershaw & Co., for sugar	$1,087 36
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for coal	53,271 25
Wm. Edwards, drugs	495 60
A. C. Downing, glass	232 73
Howard, Singer & Co., for notions	115 76
Lane & Son, flour	2,171 90
James B. Raymond, meal	850 50
James B. Raymond, meal	66 00
Joseph W. Thompson, tobacco	2,446 28
S. S. Wyckoff, groceries	7,381 97
B. H. Howell & Son, syrup	586 95
Powers & Wightman, drugs	1,165 82
Colgate & Co., soap	1,989 60
Hawleyville Condensed Milk Company	5,480 89
And numerous other small claims, making an aggregate of	82,503 45

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

C. Ryan, salary	$458 33
C. Ryan, claims for wages amounting to	45 68
Peter O'Keefe, third Clerk Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, three months ending Dec. 31, 1871	450 00
Thomas McGuire, Inspector of Lamps, three months	368 00
Wm. Dougherty, Inspector of Pavements, Forsyth-street Division to Houston-street, November	14 00
John Barclay, Inspector of Regulating Seventy-seventh-street, five months	387 00
James Waddell, axman, two months	130 00
Robert R. Green, axman, three months	195 00
Joseph Fingleton, Clerk, Engineer's Office	500 00
James McDonnell, Water Police, September	83 33
A. W. Marfut, Inspector Seventy-second-street sewer	416 00
Robert McGill, Inspector Eighty-ninth-street outlet	308 00
John Kerwan, Inspector of Pavements	129 50
Thomas McCorkey, Inspector of Pavements	91 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Numerous small claims amounting in the aggregate to	4,080 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

The claim of C. W. Lawrence for contingent expenses of the Controller's Office from Aug. 28 to Dec. 31, 1871, amounting to	$146 48
Reuben Smith, rent of house No. 2 Fourth-avenue, occupied by the Department of Buildings	875 00
The American Steam Printing House, printing for Special Committee on Investigation	231 62
John Scrymser, services on same Committee	84 50
Chas. E. Coddington, services on same Committee	4 65
Claims of Wm. F. Black for balance of salary for the year 1871, as Surveyor to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	300 00
John T. Tool, for salary as Clerk to the Board of Coroners from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	1,166 60

Taxes assessed in 1871 against Croton Aqueduct property as follows:

Yorktown	$365 93
Greenburgh	1,328 69
Bedford	47 16
West Farms	887 13
Yonkers	1,679 72
Mount Pleasant	122 06
Opinning	156 55
New Castle	57 15
Somers	109 52
Cortlandt	21 55
In the aggregate	4,736 61

CLAIMS PRESENTED AND LAID OVER.

Schenck & Ryan, for support of prisoners in County Jail	$862 50
Knickerbocker Ice Company, ice for County Courts	2,063 50
Patrick J. Finn, stenographic report of the *Westfield* inquest	430 50
Wm. Broeser, service as armorer Sixty-first Regiment, infantry, May 1, to Dec. 31, 1871	470 00
Wm. McGowan, acting messenger to Board of Supervisors, from Sept. 1, to Dec. 31, 1871	5000 00
Ninth Regiment band, for services to Woodlawn Cemetery	1,088 00
L. Delmonico, rations to Ninth Regiment, July 12, 1871	1,400 00
F. Uelschofer, rations to Ninth Regiment, July 12, 1871	119 00
Col. John Ward, (Twelfth Regiment,) rations, July 12	151 00
Max Ebler, rations to Eleventh Regiment on July 12	415 00
G. W. Sauer, rations to Thirteenth Regiment	395 00
Lieut. E. A. Heath, (Twenty-second Regiment,) rations	997 00
Porter Bros., rations, Twenty-second Regiment, election-day	1,250 00
And thirteen other claims, ranging from $38 to	1,500
Two claims for damages to property on the 12th of July, amounting to	300 00
Dr. T. F. Munson, for night watching and medical attendance upon Private Walter Prior, of Ninth Regiment	50 00
Dr. Little, for attendance on same	75 00
Dr. George Thompson, for attendance on the same	300 00
Stephen Merritt, for personal expenses of the same	477 00
Stephen Merritt, for personal expenses of Wyatt, of Ninth Regiment	574 00
Stephen Merritt, for personal expenses of Page, of Ninth Regiment	445 00
Commissioners of Charities and Correction for schools connected with the almshouses	7,280 00
Gillis & Geoghegan, steam-heating apparatus School No. 36	500 00
Fitting and repairs to same	1,459 21
August Nammer, for cleaning stoves and grates, and painting various schools	2,168 29
Thomas Angell, repairing heating apparatus for schools	1,122 64
Simmonds Manufacturing Company, for repairing furnaces in various schools	1,501 88
P. Philips, cleaning stoves, furnishing grates in schools	1,066 27
Thomas Angell, heating apparatus for schools	8,800 00
Woodward Pump Company, heating apparatus	2,125 00
Alonzo Dutch, carpenter work on schools	2,100 00
National School Furniture Company, furniture for schools	5,564 70
M. Fitzsimons, repairs to Inebriate Asylum	1,056 00
George W. Roome, expenses incurred at funeral of James Watson, late County Auditor	1,085 00
George W. Roome, expenses incurred at review of the military and civic societies, April 10, 1871	1,225 00
George W. Roome, expenses for reception of societies on 17th March, 1871	825 00
George W. Roome, for reception of Fenian exiles	980 00
John Muldoon, armorer to Washington Grays	730 00
Christian Tusch, armorer to Fifty-fifth Regiment	490 00
Robert Shannon, painting public lamps, December, 1871	78 00
John Reed, painting lamps	78 00
Richard Quinn, painting lamps	78 00
James Heffernan, painting lamps	78 00
T. Brady, painting lamps	78 00
W. B. Rockwell, compiling for Controller's annual report of City Chamberlain	150 00
National Broadway Bank, assignees of painters, &c., Department of Public Works, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 17	1,430 00
National Broadway Bank, assignees of painters, &c., Department of Public Works, from Aug. 16 to Aug. 31	1,745 50
Hy. Vandewater, assignee painters lamps, Department of Public Works, August, 1871	3,585 00

On motion of the Commissioner of Public Works, the claims of the clerks of the Common Council were referred to the counsel of the Board.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Caroline Sermus vs. Albert Sermus; decree of divorce granted.

William L. Wood vs. George N. Smith; order granted.

William H. Hand vs. George N. Severs; order granted.

Julia A. Coulter vs. Charles W. Van Blunt; default taken.

Hart vs. Fitch; copy of bill and answer in Hart vs. Shaw to be furnished the Judge.

Mahony vs. Belmont; points of counsel for receiver to be furnished to Judge.

By Judge Monell.

Ann Catharine Kamp vs. Heinrich Kamp; exceptions to report of referee sustained and reference ordered. (See opinion with Clerk.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Judge Robinson.

Wall vs. Gorden et al.; injunction dissolved. (See opinion.)

The Marine Court.

To Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly of the State of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: Certain legislation for the Marine Court has been proposed at Albany, and I desire to submit to you, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, some views which, in my opinion, should be considered. In the first place, the reference system should be abolished. In many instances the fees are greater in amount than the sum involved, and the litigant too often finds himself in the position of VOLTAIRE, who said that he was twice nearly ruined, "once when he gained a law-suit and another time when he lost his cause." There is another reason, also, of a more serious nature, of which that portion of the Bar who have seen the workings of the system, and suffered from its effects, are well aware. Lawyers should always have the right to select their own referee, and no case should be taken from the calendar unless it is one strictly referable under the statute. The power to sit in summary proceedings should be taken away from the Judges of the Marine Court, and exclusive jurisdiction vested in the Ward or District Courts in the immediate vicinity of which the parties litigant reside. By the legislation of a year ago appeals from the orders of a single Justice were allowed to the General Term of the Marine Court. Parties aggrieved should have the right to appeal to the General Term of the Common Pleas, where law and equity are believed to be dispensed; and this remedy should never be denied, for reasons which are obvious to the Bar. I ask permission to appear before your honorable Committee and to be heard upon the bill now before you, at such time as your convenience may dictate.

Yours truly, GEO. W. CURTIS,
Justice of the Marine Court.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Spring Silks.

NOVELTIES
IN SHADED TINTS AND CHINTZ CHINE SILKS, BLACK AND WHITE, GRISAILLE AND STEEL GRAY SILKS.

"RICH BROCADE DOLLY VARDENS."

SUMMER SILKS,
A LARGE VARIETY, IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS

IN THE CITY, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS,

AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN GENERAL.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK NOW OPEN.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A FULL STOCK OF
NOVELTIES FOR SPRING
NOW OPEN.

Dress Goods.

CHINE STRIPED AND FIG'D GRENADINES.
GAZE CHAMBRAIS, IN PLAIN GROUNDS AND SATIN STRIPES.
BAREGES AND CHALLIES, IN CHINTZES AND SATIN PLAIDS.
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Also,
PLAIN AND BROCHE CAMELS' HAIR SERGES,
FOR SUITS.

Splendid line Spring Colors, in Irish and Lyons Poplins.

EMBROIDERIES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF
French Embroidered Sets on Swiss Muslin and Linen, new Shapes and Styles.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Night Dress Sets, from 75c. and upward.
Also,
Initial Handkerchiefs.
A splendid line now open.

NOVELTIES IN

India Camels' Hair SQUARE SHAWLS,

The finest collection ever before offered in this market, containing
ELABORATE AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

SOLINGER BROS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES,
MONDAY, March 25, 1872,
GREAT SALE OF
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS SLIGHTLY SOILED,
AT THEIR POPULAR ONE-PRICE STORE.

$10,000 worth for $2,000, by the piece, pair or dozen, of New-York Mills and Wamsutta Muslins, made on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, comprising Chemises, Skirts, Short Shirts, Toilet Jackets, Night Dresses, Bridal Sets, &c.

The following are a few of the prices: Chemises, fancy tucked, embroidered with lace, at 47c., 52c., 59c., 69c., 75c. and 90c.

Drawers, trimmed same as Chemises, at 39c., 42c., 47c., 50c., 62c. and 75c., each.

All Ladies' Under-garments reduced.
SUITS, COSTUMES AND WRAPPERS.
Japanese Striped Suits, $12; elsewhere $25.
Lalla Rookh Suits, $10 50; worth $20.
Orders for suits executed in twenty-four hours, at the same price as ready-made garments.
The cheapest Corset establishment in the City.
Ladies astonished at our $1 Corsets.
Ladies astonished at our $1 25 Corsets.
Ladies astonished at our $1 50 Corsets.
These Corsets are 42 per cent. below price.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT JOBBING PRICES.
Opening of their Lace Goods Department—Real and Imitation Guipure, Point, Valenciennes, Thread, Cluny, Blonds, &c., &c., of the finest texture and latest designs.
19,456 yards of Embroideries at 12c. a yard, worth 25c.
Opening of twenty cases of New Dress Goods at prices that challenge competition.
32-inch Poplins, 25c., 27c., 29c.; elsewhere, 30c., 40c., 50c. Japanese Silks in new designs and shades, at 35c., 39c., 50c., 55c. and 75c. a yard, worth 50c. and $1.
A new invoice of Black Silks, at $1 25.
Job lot Towels, one yard long, $1 50 a dozen.
All goods marked in plain figures.
Polite attention. No urging.

SOLINGER BROS.,

CORNER CARMINE AND BLEECKER STS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great BARGAINS in BERLIN CLOTH JACKETS, TALMAS and DOUBLE CAPES, PARIS EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED JACKETS for ladies and children, infants' EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, FRENCH EMBROIDERED Drawers and CHEMISES, BANDS, HAMBURG EDGING and INSERTING, new SPRING DRESS GOODS in DOLLY VARDEN CRETONNE, TASSO CLOTH, STRIPED BAREGE LAWN, and many other novelties.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have received large assortments of the latest and choicest PARIS NOVELTIES IN UNTRIMMED STRAW, CRIP AND LEGHORN

Hats, Bonnets, &c.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS, FLOWERS, JET, STRAW AND FEATHER ORNAMENTS.

Suitable for first-class milliners and manufacturers.

At Prices Extremely Low

The above will be exhibited on the 9TH-ST. SECTION OF THE SECOND-STORY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Carpet Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

will make large additions of new and elegant novelties to their stock of

Carpets,

BY THE YARD AS WELL AS IN ONE PIECE.

Comprising all the choicest of the very best European makes.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
at extremely low prices.
Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Great Sale of Lyons Silks

BY

A. T. Stewart & Co.

The most extraordinary bargains in PLAIN COLORED SILKS ever offered in this City will be exhibited on MONDAY, MARCH 25, on the 4TH-AV. SECTION of their retail store, ADJOINING THE ROTUNDA, comprising 10 CASES (300 pieces) of beautifully made goods, at the following prices, viz.: Colored Gros Brillantine TAFFETAS and FAILLES, $1 50 per yard, reduced from $2 50.

CACHMIRE DE SOIES, GROS GRAINS, and TAFFETAS, $1 75 per yard, reduced from $2 75.

CORDED SILKS, GROS GRAINS and FAILLES, $2 per yard, reduced from $3.

POULT DE SOUI ANTIQUE, RICH GROS GRAIN, double chain, splendid quality, $2 50, reduced from $3 50.

ROTUNDA.

One case richest quality COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, $3 per yard; same goods have been recently sold at $6 50.

Fifty pieces PURE SILK PONGEES, Xecru colored, $1 50 per yard; last season's price $2 50.

An immense choice of White and Black, Black and White and Steel Gray FANCY SILKS, $1 yard; cannot be excelled in value.

An entirely new importation of SPRING and SUMMER SILKS, choicest styles and colorings, made expressly for their retail sales, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 PER YARD.

"Dolly Varden" Silks,

A superb assortment of Pompadour Chentz Colorings, Chine and Ombre Stripes, from $2 50 to $10 per yard. CUT INTO LENGTHS FOR OVERSKIRTS.

One case

Black Taffeta Dress Silks,

24 inches wide, very brilliant for SUMMER SUITS, at $2 per yard; very good value at $2 50.

American Silks,

CHENEY BROS.' manufacture, Plain Black, Black and White, Plain Colors, guaranteed to wash and wear well, at $2 per yard.

Fifty pieces

Bonnet's, Ponson's, Gourd's,

And the celebrated

A. T. Stewart Family Black Silks,

At less than last season's prices, notwithstanding a great increase in Lyons for present placements. Purchasers of Black Silks should avail themselves of this opportunity.

A new article designated

"Crepe Anglais" Silks,]

in all colors, for neck-ties, scarfs. Fichus, Polonaise, will be offered at $2 50 per yard.

A job of 300 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY

Rich Chintz Dolly Varden Foulards,

33 INCHES WIDE, at $1 50 per yard, same goods having been sold at $2.50.

MAIL ORDERS FOR SAMPLES will receive prompt attention.

Dress Goods Department.

A splendid exposition of RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS in both sections, comprising every novelty of this season's production.

Several hundred pieces

Iron Grenadines,

forming an immense variety of PLAIN COLORS and SATIN STRIPED DO., to match for Polonaise, from 70 cents per yard,

Manufactured expressly for their retail sales.

PLAIN AND BROCHE CAMELS' HAIR MATERIALS for Suitings.

PONGEE FOULARDS—Plain, Twill, and Diagonal, an exceedingly choice article for first-class wear, at $1 per yard.

DOLLY VARDEN ORGANDIES, PERCALES, CRETONNES AND PRINTS, French and English, among which are some exclusive designs from 25c. per yard.

10 CASES Plain Bright-colored

Alpaca Lustres,

New shades, will be sold at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.

Also, a large choice of EMPRESS CLOTHS, PARISIENNE CLOTHS, and a vast collection of plain and fancy materials AT OLD PRICES, notwithstanding an advance in Europe of 30 per cent. on all goods of this class.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

FROM
CRETONNES AND PERCALES.
ELEGANT STYLES NOW READY.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

WE HEAR THAT DINKELSPIEL, Broadway, opposite Astor-place, has the largest assortment of passementeries, and the latest novelties from Europe, and the greatest bargains ever offered in

---

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

SPRING OPENING.

LORD & TAYLOR Respectfully announce that their formal opening of SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES in the above department will take place on

THURSDAY, March 28.

Their Patrons and the Public generally are cordially invited to call on that day.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth-street.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

1872. SPRING OPENING. 1872

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 26,
WE SHALL OPEN OUR
SPRING STYLES
OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS,
INFANTS' LACE CAPS,
LADIES' TROUSSEAUX,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
DOLLY VARDENS,
SWISS TUNICS AND DRESSES, &c., &c.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
NEW SPRING STRIPED SILKS,
IN ALL COLORS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS,
IN NEW SHADES, $1 50 UPWARD,
TRIMMING SILKS,
IN ALL SHADES TO MATCH, $1 25.
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL GRADES,
FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
IRISH POPLINS
OF THE BEST DUBLIN MAKES,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES,
24 INCHES WIDE, AT $2 PER YARD.
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES,
IN STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS.
JAPANESE SILKS
IN PLAIDS, STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALL SILK PONGEES,
SERGES, SPRING EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CASHMERES, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH IMPORTATION OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, &c.,
IN THE LATEST DESIGNS.
15 CASES OF THE FINEST BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACE MANUFACTURED.
50 CARTONS OF GROS GRAIN BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, IN NEW SPRING SHADES.
ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL
JOUVIN KID GLOVE.
A LARGE STOCK IN ALL THE NEW DAY AND EVENING SHADES.

CRETONNES, SATEENS, CASHMERES,

AND OTHER NEW GOODS, FOR

DRAPERIES AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

The Largest Stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENING OF FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
SHALL OFFER FOR SALE
their Spring importations of French Millinery Goods, comprising the latest, richest and most desirable novelties known in the Parisian markets.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

Ladies' and children's Hats and Bonnets in all the latest and most FASHIONABLE DESIGNS In Leghorn, Chip and Milan braid, English Dunstable, split-straw and Neapolitan.

RIBBONS.

Sash and Trimming Ribbons in great variety.

FLOWERS.

Special attention to our immense stock of the finest French Flowers.
New styles exclusively our own.

VELVETS.

Finest Silk Trimming Velvets and Turquoise Silks in all the new Spring shades.

FEATHERS.

Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Aigrettes and fancy Feathers, Straw and Jet Trimming Ornaments,
ALL AT LESS THAN
POPULAR PRICES.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.

MILLINERY.

MADAME HENRIETTA BURLMEYER, formerly No 5 Great Jones-st., has on exhibition the most distingue assortment of bonnets, round hats,

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B. ALTMAN & CO.,

LATE ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
Beg to announce to their friends and the public that they will open on MONDAY, March 25, with an entire NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS,
Comprising full lines of
BLACK AND STRIPED SILKS, from 93c. upward.
NEW SPRING WORSTED DRESS GOODS,
In all the new Spring colors and shades,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
NEW SPRING WALKING SUITS AND COSTUMES,
Including every article of OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
LINEN,
LAWN,
CAMBRIC
AND PERCALE.
WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS,
Comprising
The choicest
Styles ever exhibited,
In plain and combination colors.
We shall make a very extensive and desirable offering in our
LADIES' AND MISSES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
Comprising the newest and latest novelties at greatly reduced prices.
JUST OPENED, FRESH IMPORTATION AND CHOICE STYLES OF PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS, DRESS AND CLOAK FRINGES, REAL LACES, RIBBONS, TIES, SCARFS, BOWS AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
Also, full lines of
HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.,
At immense bargains, on MONDAY, March 25, at

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

LATE ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV.,
Will open on MONDAY, March 25, full line of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ENGLISH ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHIP IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES. FIFTY CASES OF NEW STRAW GOODS.

Bonnet Ribbons.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND WIDTHS.

Sash Ribbons

100 Cartons of 7-inch, all colors, 95c. yard, warranted all silk.
50 Cartons PLAID and FANCY SASHES, 85c. and 95c. yard.

French Flowers.

WREATHS,
MOUTIERS,
VINES,
GARLANDS,
AUTUMN LEAVES.

Rich Laces.

Black Thread and Guipure. Guipure and Llama Lace Sacques.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles, from $3 to $5 75.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles and Lace, from $7 75 and upward.

Embroideries.

DOLLY VARDEN TIES.
500 Windsor Ties, 68c.; sold on Broadway 90c.
250 dozen Lupin's 2-button Kid Gloves, $1 15; worth $1 50.
200 dozen Lupin's 2-button, $1 35.
We are now opening a full assorted stock of fine MILLINERY and LACE GOODS, carefully selected to meet the wants of finest City trade.
N. B.—Reduction to the trade.
LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR MILLINERY GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR or cashier; can give security for $3,000. Address CLEMENT WARREN, No. 20 Spruce st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—HORATIO GOMEZ against THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

PRINTING.

DO IT!

Get your printing done at S. H. MARTELL'S Steam Printing House, No. 2,293 3d-av.

Business cards, $1 per thousand. Billheads, (16-pound paper,) full count, $5 per ream. All other printing in proportion.

TEN CENTS A LINE for advertising in the LOCAL, the best family paper published up-town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS." Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 107 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.—City references furnished. No pay until cured. Call and investigate. Send for prospectus.

A LADY PHYSICIAN WOULD LIKE TO take charge of an invalid going on a sea-voyage. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES AND good-will of a wholesale drug business for sale; this is a chance seldom met with; established twelve years. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 TO $10,000 PER ANNUM may be made by ladies competent to give private or public readings. Call at No. 118 Broadway, two stories up, front office, where explanations and engagements will be made.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF No. 205 West 34th-st., for what it will bring. Muller, Wilkins & Co. sell this delightful house for a small family at the Merchants' Exchange next Tuesday. Location central, being close to 7th-av.; possession to suit; terms liberal; can be well rented; house three story, brown stone, English basement; over 52 feet deep, 17 feet wide, and has small extension; grand chance for a sure investment; look at it. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

A POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 26, at No. 111 Broadway, of 4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, South-east corner 82d-st. These EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE full front lots command a splendid and uninterrupted view of the Hudson. They are ready at once to improve, and will be sold separately on liberal terms. Maps of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

$26.000—THAT BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, No. 537 Lexington-av., corner of 49th-st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone; hard finish in superior manner; mortgages made to suit; this is a first-class house in every respect. To be seen from 2 to 5 P. M., or by permit of L. MENDELSON, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARK-AV.—VERY SUBSTANTIAL EXTRA-finished DOUBLE and CORNER residence, 37.6 x75; lot 105 feet, occupying a SPLENDID POSITION, (the best on the avenue,) for sale low; also, medium and full-size dwellings on and adjoining 5TH and MADISON AVS. Bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV., ON MURRAY HILL—A fine corner house, 26x65 and extension, complete order, for sale cheap; also, the elegant medium-sized house, No. 566 5th-av.; also, Nos. 618, 714, 718, 783 and 785 5th-av.; $65,000 to $150,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 154 West 34th-st., near Broadway, four-story, English basement, brown-stone house, built in best manner by owner for his own use; in complete order, with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 CITY HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS, FOR SALE and TO LET; containing CITY MAP, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

$13.000.—A VERY COMFORTABLE house for sale in 128th-st.; two stories and French roof, fourteen rooms, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; full lot, 25x100 feet.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—One of the most elegant small houses on the avenue, furnished. Opposite the Park, two fine houses. Others, on and near the avenue, at low prices. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., very superior four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; full size; in perfect order; will be sold furnished if desired; price reasonable. Addresss J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

AT LESS THAN COST, A FIRST-CLASS four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 74th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; easy terms; also others in desirable locations, from $15,000 upward. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, superior order, 20 by 65; lot in fee, 100.5; in 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; if with carpets, gas-fixtures and shades, $40,000. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

$45.000.—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop, 22x 65x100, elegant order, 125 feet from 5th-av., on Murray Hill; terms to suit.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A PROMPT BUYER CAN OBTAIN a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, near 5th-av., in West 16th-st., for $22,500, by applying to
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21x55, parlor 62 feet deep, Columbia College leasehold; must be sold this week. Apply to COLE & ABUDGETT, No. 538 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high stoop brick house in West 21st-st., near 6th-av., 25x5 x100; will be sold low.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BROWN-stone house on 54th-st., elegantly furnished, for sale, with furniture, for $25,000.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPerty for sale at bargains.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

UNRIVALED AND MOST VALUABLE 5th-av. property, north-east corner 59th-st., 100x 125, for sale; liberal terms to an immediate purchaser. Apply to owner, 6 Chatham-square, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 142D-ST., North New-York; also, four lots on 76th-st., between the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No 199 3d-av.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., QUITE NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100, for sale very low; owner leaving the City.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 56TH sts.—For sale, several of the most elegant residences, including some choice extra-size corners. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

$23.000.—FOR SALE—NO. 217 WEST 53d-st. three-story high-stoop brick house, 25x50x105; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 109 Lexington-av., near 28th-st., handsomely furnished; price, $17,000. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Three-story brick house, 40x45, built by day's work without regard to expense, and containing all the modern improvements; with two-story brick stable, 26x40; ground, 60x200, very handsomely laid out, with fountain, shrubbery and a great variety of fruit. Situated on Washington-av., between Greene and Lafayette avs. Would exchange for smaller house well located in Brooklyn. For full particulars apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN.—A four-story brick house, No. 217 Carroll-st., near Carroll Park; all improvements; vestibule door, &c.; $13,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**AT YONKERS,
TARRYTOWN,
NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS,
ORANGE,**
and in all directions within fifty miles of New-York, we are offering a fine assortment of **VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY** of every description, for sale and to rent.
BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—ON Manhasset Neck, Long Island, a fine country-seat, situated on Hempstead Harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove; has all the necessary out-buildings, and in excellent order. The dwelling contains sixteen rooms, and is provided with furnace, range, bath-room, &c., &c. The grounds are well laid out, and include some five acres of lawn, a fine vegetable and fruit garden, a young orchard, and a large collection of choice shrubs and trees. The entire farm consists of 165 acres of land, forty of it being wood-land. The improvements and about fifty acres of land, including the water-front on Hempstead Harbor, will be sold separately if desired. An excellent opportunity for a gentleman fond of yachting, &c. For further particulars apply to WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a first-class two-story frame dwelling-house, containing thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about four city lots of ground; fruit, shade and lawn; pleasantly situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country; five minutes to steam or horse cars; terms to suit purchaser.

Also, one nine-room house for sale, in good order; range, marble mantels, &c.; with about five city lots; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, two eight-room houses and about five city lots; price $2,500 each; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if required. For particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, in Washington-av., corner of 5th-st., Morrisania.

TO EXCHANGE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A very desirable French-roof house; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; good size stable; lot 100x 165; highest land in Elizabeth; the owner would exchange for a first-class house in Brooklyn in a good neighborhood; must have a stable or a rear lot for a stable. Address or apply to HOWARD HUGGINS, No. 217 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x160, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR Brooklyn property worth from $10,000 to $15,000, fine cottage, eleven rooms, fruit and shade trees, one acre of land, near depot, Plainfield, N. J. Also, several other fine properties for sale or exchange in New-Jersey. A. L. GIESE & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country-seats with acres from $500 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Fine residence and out-buildings, eight acres, handsomely laid out lawn, on high ground, convenient to landing, for sale cheap, or exchange for City property.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT one-half acre of land; plenty fruit; 18 miles from City; two minutes from depot, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., Harlem Railroad; possession immediately.
C. A. HODGMAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country residence in West Morrisania; one acre of garden; twenty minutes from 42d st. depot. Apply at No. 203 6th-av.

A—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACCESsible country homes. For sale on easy terms, $4,525, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.
FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 36 Beaver-st.; or to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, suitable to a business man, at Elizabeth, a city of nearly 25,000 inhabitants, with paved streets, Police, gas, water, steam fire department, good stores, markets, schools, churches, and a superior class of residences; within forty minutes' average time to New-York, with frequent trains from 5 A. M. to midnight, at cheap fares and by travel unsurpassed for regularity, safety or scenery—altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb of New-York. House has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closets, twelve rooms, in excellent design. Lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c. Location good and in the line of growth. For view and particulars, send to PROPERTY OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York, or apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, within 1,000 feet (two minutes' walk) of the premises.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE Bay, near Annapolis, forming one of the finest estates in Maryland, at a great bargain. Full particulars in yesterday's *Tribune*. OWNER, in person, at Crook's Hotel, No. 84 Chatham-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Hudson River at Washington Heights, midway between first and second railroad stations, half mile from either, between River and Grand Boulevard, now open as a drive; forty-five minutes' drive from Fifth-av. Hotel: eight lots, shade trees, &c.; pleasant surroundings, view of river, high ground, and absolutely healthy; stable for four horses and five carriages, with coachman's room; rent to satisfactory tenant, $2,500; possession at any time. Address Post-office Box No. 5,644.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., 3-story house, south side, 16 rooms....$2,600
34th-st., near Broadway, 4 story, E. b., s. 13 rooms.... 3,000
42d-st., near 6th-av., 4 story, h. s., s., 17 rooms.... 3,900
16th-st., near 5th-av., 4 story, h. s., s., 18 rooms.... 3,900
Also many others at low rates.
SIMONSON & ECCLESTON,
No. 50 West 31st-st.

AT ELIZABETH.—TO LET, SIX FURnished houses, $800, $1,000, $1,300, $1,600, $2,000, $3,000 per year. Thirty unfurnished houses, $500 to $1,600 per year. Also, fifty houses for sale, varying in price from $4,000 to $25,000. Address or apply to HOWARD HUGGINS, No. 217 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park, 157th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet, in perfect order, with all improvements, to lease reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., a three-story brown-stone house, fully and finely furnished, in best order; low price and easy terms. Inquire at No. 115 Worth-st., Room No. 16.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—TO let, a first-class house, fully and well furnished; the owner, desiring to spend a year in Europe, offers his house to a desirable tenant; to such a reasonable rent will be named. T. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let handsomely furnished, just frescoed and painted, at $300 per month to a good tenant; apply on the premises. Leave name, address and reference at No. 63 West 51st-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

AT NEWPORT, FOR THE SEASON—Furnished cottages on the avenue and in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—THE NEW-YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICES TO **No. 918 Broadway.**

We have to let the following very desirable houses: In West 21st-st., $4,500; West 23d-st., $2,400; East 23d-st., $1,000; West 28th-st., $2,200; West 30th-st., $5,000; West 32d-st., $1,200, and $1,500; West 46th-st., $1,800; West 57th-st., $2,500; East 62d-st., $1,800; East 78th-st., $1,500; others, equally desirable, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.
PURDY & WOODWARD, Agents.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement brown-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; contains twenty rooms, seventeen closets, two baths, three water-closets, two staircases, gas-fixtures, butler's pantry, parlors frescoed, all extra modern improvements; 34th-st. cars pass the door to all places of amusement; location superior, only two and a half blocks west of Broadway; rent $2,600. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., 238 West 34th-st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., BROADWAY, 4 story, E. b., s. h., 15 rooms....$2,750
31st-st., Madison-av., 4 story, b. s., 15 rooms.... 3,500
33d-st., Broadway, 4 story, h. s. b. h., 18 rooms.... 2,600
36th-st., Broadway, 3 story, h. s. b. h., 14 rooms.... 1,700
Also many others at low rates.
SIMONSON & ECCLESTON,
No. 50 West 31st-st.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., 45TH-ST.—FOUR-story, new, modern, medium-sized, desirable dwelling to let low; also large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT with the four-story substantially-built house thereon to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE for a small family; modern improvements. Can be seen at No. 321 East 16th-st., corner of Livingston-place, from 12 to 4 P. M.

TO RENT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Three cottages, $400, $600, $1,500; immediate vicinity of ferry. Address LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR OF FIVE rooms, and a front room on top floor, with separate bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO RENT FROM $1,200 to $4,000 per annum.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

A BROWN-STONE, ENGLISH-BASEment, house to let or lease on Lexington-av., near 29th-st. Apply to owner, No. 51 West 21st-st. No agents need call.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, A COTTAGE of eight rooms, on 1st-av., with gas, and conveniently arranged. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
**STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY;**
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR the Summer, a large, well-furnished house, with garden, grounds and stabling for four horses; must be within an hour and a half of the New-York City Hall. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 6,703 Post-office, New-York.

DWELLING-HOUSES WANTED TO supply a demand.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$20.000 TO $25,000.—HOUSE WANTed, up-town, between 5th and 8th avs.; must be first-class, in good neighborhood; for which a very desirable house in Elizabeth is offered in exchange, price $14,000, clear of all incumbrance; the difference would be made up in mortgage and cash. Address or apply to HOWARD HUGGINS, real estate agent, No. 217 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS'
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
14 VALUABLE LOTS
ON 129TH, 130TH AND 131ST STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) six lots on 130th-st., north side, six lots on 131st-st., south side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard. Also, two lots on 129th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av. Boulevard. Lots 25x99.11.

Terms very liberal. By order of the executors of Andrew Bridgeman, deceased.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN, OFFICE, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, March 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY, ON THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE (4TH-ST.) AND SOUTH 5TH-AV. (LATE LAURENS-ST.)

SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av. Size of house, 25x70; lot, 25.6½x119 feet.

SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 66 South Washington-Square, adjoining the above lot. Size of house, 25x75; lot, 25x119, with an L 19x25.

ALSO,

Two cottages, stable and ground in the Eleventh Ward, Jersey City, (late Hudson City,) on Palisade-av. and Clinton and North sts. Cottage, 22x30, with extension, ten rooms. Cottage, 25x25; two-story stable, 22x30; size of ground, 28 feet on Palisade-av. by 200 feet on North-st. to Clinton-st.; 30 feet on Clinton-st.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS, OFFICE, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS!

SOUTH-EAST CORNER 82D-ST.

THESE EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE FULL-FRONT LOTS, command a splendid and uninterrupted VIEW OF THE HUDSON. They are ready at once to improve and will be sold SEPARATELY, on liberal terms. Maps ready.

Sale Positive to the Highest Bidder.
V. K. STEVENSON,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF THE executors of the estate of EDWARD SLOSSON deceased, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following property:

BROADWAY—Three lots near De Kalb-av.

DE KALB-AVENUE—Ten lots near Broadway and Reed-av.

REED-AVENUE—Four lots corner of Kosciusko-st.

KOSCIUSKO-STREET—Ten lots near Broadway and Reed-av.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE—Fourteen lots on Reed-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. This property is in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, and on some of the principal thoroughfares and on two lines of city rail cars to all the ferries.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. may remain on Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the offices of Messrs. Slosson, Hutchens & Platt, proctors, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, where a full abstract of title may be seen. Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The two valuable building lots on south side 56th-st., 175 feet west of 9th-av.

The two valuable building lots on south side of 56th-st., 325 feet east of 10th-av.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The four first-class four-story basement and cellar brown-stone houses and lots, on the north side of 68th-st., 100 feet west Park-av., Lenox Hill.

These houses have been built by day's work, and are replete with modern improvements; size, each house 25x60; lot, 25x100.05.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON ELDRIDGE-ST., BETWEEN BROOME AND DELANCEY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ELDRIDGE-STREET.—The valuable five-story basement and sub-cellar brick tenement-house No. 122 Eldridge-st., east side, between Broome and Delancey sts.; house 25x55 feet, with accommodations for over twenty families. Will rent, when all the rooms are taken, for $3,750. Lot 25x88 feet. A portion may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 265 AND 267 WEST 39TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—The two four-story and basement Philadelphia brick front houses and lots, situate on the north side of West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as Nos. 265 and 267. The houses have brown-stone trimmings, contain modern improvements, and are connected, having been used as a school; each house contains twenty-six rooms.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION, Of valuable Broadway property.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, the valuable six-story and cellar brick building, No. 174 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, building covering the lot; this is one of the finest corners in the City of New-York. Rental of premises about $24,000 per annum.

Maps, with full particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

For sale or to lease for a term of years, the very desirable property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., frontage on 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block, and on 22d-st. 26.8 feet by half the block. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FAMILY HOTEL ON THE HUDSON—To lease only about fifteen miles from the City, contains forty rooms, together with stable, carriage-house and ice-house filled, with ample ground; altogether desirable for Summer and Winter boarders. For further information apply to
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, SOUTH-west corner of Fulton-st., the elegant office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company; one of the very best locations for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FLOORS, 50X90, with steam-power, north-west corner 8th-st. and Avenue A, fronting Tompkins-square.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE BULKHEAD, (125 FEET,) south of and adjoining the Beach-st. Pier. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FIRST LOFT ON Broadway, (No. 349, corner of Leonard-st.;) best location for business in the City; size 30x160; rear entrance and hoistway; price low to a good tenant.

A HOUSE AND STORE, LARGE SHOW window; whole or part basement; store possession, April. No. 21 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

OFFICE TO RENT—NO. 54 WALL-ST., second floor, Room No. 17; rent $400. Apply to the Janitor, top floor.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL—on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new, first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, No. 106 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. Articles received on storage for disposal at private sale. JOHN H. MORRELL.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD furniture at Carmansville, (152d-st.,) first house from station, to be sold MONDAY, at 10 o'clock. See advertisement in *Herald*.

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR Europe offer their furniture at private sale. Address H. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PARLOR AND SOFA BEDS.—PAYNE'S patents, No. 40 Bleecker-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS
IN
**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.**
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a speciality with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, strictly first class, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with the house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 3. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

A CERTIFICATE FOR SIXTY-THREE shares of the stock of the Paterson and Hudson Railroad Company, issued to John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam. Johnson, trustees of the separate estate of Mrs. SARAH D. JOHNSON, having been lost, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the said lost certificate. C. F. JOHNSON, Substituted Trustee.

$25.000 WANTED TO EXTINGUISH the entire indebtedness of a productive and growing property; ample security given and handsome bonus paid; the strictest investigation invited; such opportunities for investment seldom offer; no agents noticed. Address C. D. A., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 8, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-book closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

WANTED—$2,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage on valuable property in Astoria. Address JEWELER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.;

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.
FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW or on April 1 draws interest from April 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.

Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1852. Interest commences April 1 on deposits made on or before that day.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics, languages, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGlish, French, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, &c., is solicited by a lady graduate, largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary not demanded, but a comfortable and refined home for a brief period is absolutely a *sine qua non*; reference exchanged with Y., No. 77 Christopher-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and experienced teacher, desires few additional pupils in German; first-class references given. Address GRIMON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as resident governess for children from six to fourteen years of age; is competent to teach German, English, French and music. Address P. W., Nos. 17 and 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

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HORSE TAMING AND TRAINING.
MAGNER'S new system will break any horse. Any one can learn it in one hour.

"Where Rarey's mantle has fallen."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"We honestly believe there is not a horse in the world which he cannot make gentle."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"Most scientific and successful educator or trainer of vicious horses I have ever met."—*Robert Bonner, Esq.*

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GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

For one week we will sell, at retail, harness, saddles, bridles, and every description of saddlery goods, damaged by the recent fire in these premises.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS ROAD establishment for sale, consisting of black mare, sired by Volunteer, six years old, fifteen hands high, warranted sound and kind; trots in 2:45; warranted to beat 2:50; has had no training; also wagon and harness, from best City makers; will sell cheap, or exchange for City property. Address VOLUNTEER, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West-32d-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE—Landau, park phaeton and buggy; little worn; by Brewster, of 5th-av.; also, French and American double harness. Apply from 9 to 11 at private stable No. 65 West 44th-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
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WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av., and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished room in a private family, to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; no moving in May; convenient to 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars. Apply at No. 240 East 31th-st.

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NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a large, pleasant extension room, dressing-room and bath room connecting, with first-class board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; also single room; private table if preferred. References exchanged.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST-ST., TO LET, TO A gentleman without board, a nicely furnished front room, on second floor, with all conveniences; references required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318, elegantly furnished room, second floor front, hot and cold water, large closets, superior table and attendance; low to first-class parties. No moving.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS—Furnished, closets, hot and cold water, to let with or without board; terms reasonable to persons with reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

A LARGE CHOICE FURNISHED ROOM to let to gentlemen only, with ample closet accommodation, gas and grate; splendidly located; no moving. Apply at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites or single rooms to respectable parties.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 434—SUITE OF SUperb apartments, second floor, richly furnished, with board; private table.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, singly or en suite; location first-class and central.

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SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a suite of furnished rooms, with breakfast or with full board, where there are few or no other boarders; location above 32d-st., between Lexington and 7th avs. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 4,833 New-York Post-office.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is fully capable of taking charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from the last place. Call for two days at No. 146 East 43d-st., one pair stairs up.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker and milliner, and understands all kinds of family sewing; town or country; reference from present employer. Address M. W., No. 38 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent colored woman, to go out by the day, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Apply at No. 218 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, gentlemen's or families' washing, to do at home. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 West 38th-st., top floor, back room.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education desires a situation as housekeeper or companion for an invalid; references exchanged. Address, by letter or in person, A. HILL, No. 261 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box. 140 *Times* Office.

COLORED RELIEF—ROOM NO. 65 BIBLE House, furnishes colored help direct from Savannah, Charleston, and other points.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of references and five years' references from his present employer. Call or address H. D., No. 146 East 22d-st., stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; vegetables, fruits, flowers and greenhouses; eighteen years' reference. Call at or address No. 73 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the management of hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, &c.; and has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address J. M., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman; is a first-class man, understands his business thoroughly, and is perfectly trustworthy. Address T. O. H., No. 138 West 5th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class English florist and gardener, with wife and two children; can milk and drive horses; City or country. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Englishman as coachman; City or country; has 4½ years' City references. Call or address at private stable of present employer, No. 30 East 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young (single) man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City references. Can be seen at No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER'S situation by a young man of good experience and best reference. Address P., Box 199 *Times* Office.

COPYING WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN whose evenings are unemployed; writes a plain hand. Address B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER IN ONE OF the workshops of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, with some experience in the control and management of young men; sound health; from 25 to 35 years of age; salary $800, with board, and which will be advanced according to merit. Also, a carpenter and a tailor, competent in their respective calling; salary $600 each, with the above perquisites. All must be single men of unexceptionable character, and bring good reference. Apply in person to the Superintendent, at the house, Randall's Island, ferry foot of 117th-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS carriage-body makers on heavy work, to go to St. Louis, Mo.; a steady job guaranteed. For further particulars apply at H. C. HOWELLS & CO., No. 15 Warren-st., Monday, March 25, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED NEXT WEEK—ON A FARM in New-Jersey, a farmer who is accustomed to all the work done on an American farm. Call on J. H. P., No. 176 Amity-st., Brooklyn, before 11 or after 5 o'clock, or address by letter with references. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class Protestant laundress who is willing to do chamber-work. Apply on Saturday and Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

WANTED—TWO NORTH GERMAN PROTestant women as waitress and seamstress; first-class City reference required. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. at No. 14 West 10th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class Protestant laundress with good references; an English or Scotch Protestant preferred. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12, at No. 25 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, ONE who is willing to do part of chamber-work and to go to the country. Apply at No. 33 West 20th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPRING SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors
D. DE VIVO......Business Manager

Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New-York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY, April 1, with TROVATORE.

Opera nights, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS Grand Gala MATINEES.

The repertoire will be as follows:
TROVATORE, RIGOLETTO, LUCREZIA BORGIA, DON GIOVANNI, WILLIAM TELL, LES HUGUENOTS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscription-books for the season will be kept open until Wednesday next, March 27, at the stage-door of the Academy.

Persons who have already subscribed can have their tickets by applying, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Belvedere House, corner 15th-st and Irving-place, Room 36.

N. B.—On Tuesday and every day after, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., all the business will be transacted at the box-office of the Academy.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. MONDAY.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
prior to departure for Washington.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) MARCH 25, at 8 P. M., second performance of A. Thomas' grand opera,
HAMLET.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON......as......OPHELIA
Miss A. L. CARY, Signor BRIGNOLI,
M. BARRE, M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On SATURDAY, April 6—NILSSON MATINEE at WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Seats at the Academy of Music, New-York.
Steinway's pianos used by this company.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—March 27, 28, 29 and 30.

WALLACK'S—NILSSON MATINEE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that he has concluded an arrangement with the Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for
ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872, AT 1½ P. M.

PRICES—General admission, two ($2) dollars; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music box-office only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
28,000 DELIGHTED PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED
LALLA ROOKH!!!
LALLA ROOKH!!!
THE MOST GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PIECE EVER PRODUCED!!!
PARIS FAIRLY SURPASSED IN DRAMATIC GLORY!!!

"No description, even in the 'Arabian Nights,' can surpass it for sparkling and elaborate splendor."—*New-York Times.*

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!

"It gives us dances such as ravished the soul of 'Sunset Cox' in Andalusia. It employs magnificently-limbed women, some of whom are quite as voluptuous as any Moore ever dreamed of in his most ardent poetic flights."—*New-York World.*

IT IS BEWILDERINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND BRIGHT!!!
LALLA ROOKH!

"The magnificence of the scenery, costumes and appointments fairly took away the breath even of experienced playgoers."—*New-York Herald.*

The beauty, voluptuousness, magnificence and luxury of the Oriental clime, so exquisitely described in Moore's immortal poem, are realized by this American dramatic production. Seats can be secured in advance.

P. T. BARNUM'S COLOSSAL EXHIBITION (previous to starting on the great traveling campaign of 1872) WILL OPEN AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st., for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing EASTER MONDAY, April 1.

In addition to the THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING NOVEL FEATURES which have been collected since the last exhibition at the Rink, will also appear FOUR LIVING FIJI CANNIBALS, EQUESTRIAN PERFORMING GOAT "ALEXIS," A LIVING GIRAFFE, or Camel-leopard—only one in America—a large GROUP OF MONSTER SEA LIONS, recently imported from the North Pacific, and a large importation of life-size moving animal, musical and mechanical automatons, from Paris, France, and Geneva, Switzerland.

Admission to the entire Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute, Zoological Garden, and Dan Costello's chaste and refined Circus, only 50 cents; children, half price.

A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Two exhibitions daily.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Performances at 2 and 8.

Will also exhibit at Jersey City, MONDAY, April 15; Newark, 16th; Elizabeth, 17th; New-Brunswick, 18th; Trenton, 19th; Camden, 20th; Philadelphia, one week, 22d to 28th.

As the show will travel by rail, (two trains, thirty-five cars each,) 100 valuable young horses will be sold in Bridgeport, Conn., THURSDAY, April 4, sale to commence at 10 A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
250TH TIME.
ALL RIVALS DISTANCED.
SEE HIM! 918TH TIME. OF FOX AS HUMPTY. SEE HIM!
LAST CHANCE! LAST CHANCE!
To see the present gorgeous combination.
Every evening and
Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

EASTER MONDAY, April 1,
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN A NEW DRESS,
New and gorgeous costumes and scenery, new tricks, new sensations, new dances, new music, new fairy enchantments, new European artists.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Last week of Mr. Mackaye's season.
LAST WEEK OF MARRIAGE.

Monday, March 25, benefit of A. H. Davenport and T. W. Davey. Wednesday, March 27, benefit of Mrs. Keith and Miss Moreau.

SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M., LAST MATINEE.

Saturday evening, March 30, benefit of Miss GRISWOLD, and last night of season.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
READINGS.
In aid of BETHESDA MISSION OF RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

PROGRAMME: "Fitz James and Roderick Dhu,"—SCOTT; Poetry—Humorous and Pathetic; DICKENS' "Lady with Yellow Curl-Papers."

Tickets with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Thomson's bookstore, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the Hall.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
SUNDAY, MARCH 24,
THIRD CONCERT
by the Chorus of the Society, assisted by a grand Orchestra and several eminent artists.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1—payable at the entrance—to be obtained through members, or evenings at the door.
CHAS. SCHIPPER, Secretary.

THE VETERAN—NEW POLKA, BY THOS. Baker, 50 cents; "Elfie Waltz," by Thos. Baker, 50 cents; both played nightly at Wallack's Theatre. "Oh my Maid is Fairer Still," the Hungarian song, music by A. H. Pease, sung by Miss Kellogg and Mrs. Moulton, 50 cents; "Sands of Dee," sung by Miss Sterling, 50 cents; "Chicago Fire Song," by P. P. Bliss, 30 cents; "Sphinx Galop," by Wm. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No 39 Union-square, Broadway side.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

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No. 211 4th-av.
A CARD.

The undersigned respectfully begs to call the attention of the musical public to the commencement of a Spring course about the 1st of April, for thorough instruction in piano, violin, singing, and harmony. He will be assisted by the most celebrated professors in every branch, among whom are: Herr Carl Fradel and Mons. Henry Maylath, both celebrated as composers and pianists and experienced teachers; Dr. S. Henry Cutler, the eminent organist; and Herr G. Carlberg, of the Italian Opera. * * * Signor G. Morosini, the brilliant pianist; Mme. de Barry, from Paris Conservatory; Miss Eliza Cooke, pupil of Thalberg.

For terms and further particulars, apply as above.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

AT HAINES BROS.',
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,
A fine assortment of first-class
PIANO-FORTES.
At very low prices. PIANOS on installments, and one second-hand PIANO very low, good as new.

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $900, for $275. Also parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture; property of family leaving the City; a sacrifice. No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.—GRAND and square pianos and New-York pianos cheap; some very fine second-hand pianos for $80, $125, $150 and $200; new pianos and organs to let and rent; applied on purchase. **T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.**

THE PATENT ARION PIANO FORTES excel all others; in tone and durability, and in elegance of finish, they are unsurpassed. The Arion Piano Forte Company, sole manufacturers, No. 5 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

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A CHICKERING PIANO, PERFECT order, for $125; a seven-octave rosewood pianoforte, every improvement, great bargain.
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TEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS and organs in good order to hire until the rent money pays for the instrument. Call and see them at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, so that the rent will pay for them.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

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Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

REVIVAL, FOR ONE WEEK, OF
THE FAVORITE PARISIAN COMEDY.

EVERY EVENING this week will be acted the very popular Parisian comedy, in five acts, by MM. Meilhac and Halevy, entitled
FROU-FROU!

Henri Sartorys, the husband	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Brigard, a papa of the present	Mr. W. Davidge
Comte de Valreas, a "friend" of the husband,	Mr. George Parkes
Baron de Chambri	Mr. James Lewis
Pitou	Mr. George De Vere
Vincent	Mr. G. Godfrey
Zanetto, a sunny Italian	Mr. W. Beekman
Gilberte, (Frou-Frou)	Miss Agnes Ethel
Louise, (her sister)	Miss Kate Newton
Baronne de Chambri	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Pauline	Miss Nellie Mortimer
The Governess	Miss Roberta Norwood
Angelique	Miss Louisa Volmer
Georgie	Gertrude

Act I.—LOVE.
Act II.—MARRIAGE.
Act III.—SEPARATION.
Act IV.—DESERTION.
Act V.——!
MONDAY, March 25,
Benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.
FRIDAY, March 29,
Benefit of Miss AGNES ETHEL.

ONLY FROU-FROU MATINEE, SATURDAY next at 1½.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,
for immediate and elaborate production, an extraordinary Parisian drama, arranged and adapted by Mr. Augustin Daly, from the French of Belot, entitled
ARTICLE 47.

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EMPHATICALLY THE LADIES' THEATRE.
THE GREAT ZIG-ZAGS!
THE GROTESQUE ZIG-ZAGS!
ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS!
HERNANDEZ, IMPERIAL JAPANESE.
HERNANDEZ, BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.
THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BAND.
ERNANI, ERNANI,
THE BURLESQUE OF THE PERIOD.
Splendid Scenery, Grand Effects, Superb Cast.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES INTRODUCED.
THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
THE VOKES ARE COMING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,
THIRD GRAND SACRED CONCERT
By the celebrated
DODWORTH'S BAND,
Assisted by several eminent artists.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Der Freischutz"......Von Weber
2. Harmonized song, "Oh! World, Thou Art Wondrous Fair." Cor Anglais solo by Mons. E. P. GRABE, with reed accompaniment......Hiller
3. Grand Aria, "Robert toi qui j'aime."..Meyerbeer
MISS EMMA HOWSON.
4. "Miserere," from Trovatore......Verdi
5. "You'll Remember Me," from Bohemian Girl......Balfe
MR. GEO. H. COES.
6. Scena and Aria, "Judith."......Concone
MISS S. E. FREEMAN.
PART II.
7. Reminiscences of......Rossini
Selected from the operas of "Comte Ory," "William Tell," "Semiramide," "Cenerentola," "La Donna del Lago," "Robert Bruce," "Il Barbier."
8. "Three Fishers Went Sailing."......Hullah
MISS S. E. FREEMAN.
9. "Wenn sich zwei Herzen scheiden."....Schubert
MR. H. SCHWICARDI.
10. Ballad, "Killarney."......Balfe
MISS EMMA HOWSON.
11. Waltz, "Wedding Sounds."......Strauss
HARVEY B. DODWORTH......Conductor
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

WALLACK'S.
THE GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE VETERAN,
will, for the present, delay the
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.

"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'œuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice—*Extract from New-York Herald.*

Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LE CLERCQ.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Mr. Booth takes great pleasure in announcing the engagement of the talented and accomplished artist,
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre,
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING,
In her celebrated impersonation of
ROSALIND,
In Shakespeare's brilliant comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.

The only AS YOU LIKE IT Matinée
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
Miss LE CLERCQ......as......ROSALIND.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In active preparation for speedy production, the HUNCHBACK, PLOT AND PASSION, SCRAP OF PAPER, &c.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER......MANAGER
NOW READY, THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
ERNANI;
OR, THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.
Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, Miss MINNIE JACKSON, Miss ANNIE WOOD, Miss JENNIE KIMBALL, Miss S. A. FREEMAN, in the principal characters.
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ TROUPE
ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, YOUNG AMERICA,
Mlle. IDA DE SOYER,
ARTHUR HERNANDEZ, J. LEONARD.
MUNROE, THE MARVEL,
in his Magic Changes and Popular Songs;
making ten distinct changes in presence of the audience.
ALL THE FAVORITES STILL RETAINED.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NOVEL CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MARVELOUS HORSEMAN, THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE, IN NOVEL JUGGLING FEATS ON HORSEBACK.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. CHAS. W. FISH, IN HIS INTREPID BAREBACK HURDLE ACT.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE IN A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF SENSATIONAL FEATS OF SKILL AND DARING.
THE CHARMING FAIRY PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA!
WILL BE PERFORMED ONLY THIS WEEK AT THE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THIS GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give his next Lecture and Exhibition

AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 25.

Dr. COLTON has the pleasure to announce that previous to the exhibition the celebrated
BOONE SISTERS,
From Boston, will occupy thirty minutes in singing a selection of their sweetest melodies, with accompaniment.

Tickets 10 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary will be held at Association Hall, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 8 P. M. Speakers, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., and Dr. MARY C. PUTNAM. EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D., Secretary of Faculty.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DIVIDENDS.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
DIVIDEND.

New-York Supreme Court.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—ALBERT C. BAGE against the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, the undersigned, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 162 Broadway. JAMES YEREANCE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Twenty-five per Cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, at the office of the receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 27th of March inst.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of Currency.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 16, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
125,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JUDICIARY INVESTIGATIONS.

A Busy Day for the Committee Yesterday.

The County Clerk's and Register's Offices Inquired Into—Work of the Subcommittees—Barnard's Defense.

The Judiciary Committee resumed their investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard yesterday at 10 A. M. A large number of witnesses were examined, all of whom, with the exception of Gen. Blair and Judge Ingraham, were called for the defense. The Bar Association state that they have not exhausted their witnesses, but owing to the unavoidable absence of several, they allowed Judge Barnard's counsel to call witnesses in rebuttal of testimony.

The first witness called was Gen. Frank Blair, who testified in relation to certain remarks said to have been made by Judge Barnard in reference to the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Bushnell, one of the Directors, in his testimony given a few days ago, stated that Judge Barnard had said that he had driven one set of d—d scoundrels out of New-York—referring to the directors of the Union Pacific. Gen. Blair was present when Barnard made this remark, and gave the following version of the affair:

He, (witness,) in company with Judge Barnard and several other persons, were discussing the affairs of the Erie Railroad in the bar-room of the Astor House. The conversation turned upon the Union Pacific, when Barnard said he had already turned that set of scoundrels out of New-York, and would soon do the same with the other, meaning Erie. The witness did not remember whether Barnard had used the word "damned" or not, but was certain that his language referred to the two railroad companies. He thought that Barnard's remarks were meant as jokes, as his manner was decidedly jocular. In answer to a question from Mr. Parsons, witness said he thought that Judge Barnard's kicking the Erie Ring out of New-York was a very good joke.

Judge Ingraham testified in relation to the suit of Mrs. Fields against Hon. Tom. Fields. He stated that it was intended he should have the hearing of the case, and the papers were handed to him; he had occasion to leave town and forgot the papers, leaving them in Court, when, in his absence, they were handed over to Judge Barnard, who afterward took charge of the case.

Mr. Wetmore was called for the defense, and examined in relation to the suit of Bowles against Duff, contradicting the testimony of Mr. Compton, who testified a few days ago.

Mr. John E. Develin was examined in reference to the suit of John Scott against the Tammany Sachems. Witness said he was counsel for the plaintiff, and had procured the order of injunction to show cause from Judge Barnard. It did not occur to him that Judge Barnard was a member of the Tammany organization; but that fact he did not think disqualified him from acting in the case. The witness was also examined in reference to the libel suit of Capt. Samuels against the *Evening Post*. Mr. Black, on Thursday last, testified that Judge Barnard had purposely delayed granting a motion on this suit, which action was detrimental to the interests of Samuels, and was an act of favoritism towards the proprietors of the *Evening Post*. Mr. Develin contradicted this testimony by stating that he was counsel for the *Evening Post* in the said suit, and that he had never desired any delay in the proceedings, but that on the contrary his clients and he were anxious that the suit should be brought to a close, and that he several times addressed Judge Barnard on the subject of bringing the case to a conclusion.

Mr. Steinhart was examined in reference to the testimony given by Mr. Adolph Sevinger about a suit for restraining foreclosure of mortgage. Mr. Levinger stated that he had applied for an order to Judge Barnard, presenting the necessary papers, which order the Judge refused, without examining the papers; Mr. Steinhart then took the papers from him and said he knew how to fix it with the Judge, and procured the order, much to his (Levinger's,) surprise. Witness explained the proceeding by saying that Levinger had been employed by him as his counsel, but that he had reason to doubt his capacity, and that when he failed to procure the order he felt convinced that he was no lawyer, but, as witness said, was better fit to "run a gin-mill" than to be a member of the Bar. Witness then went to Mr. J. B. Fellows and employed him as counsel. Mr. Fellows applied to Judge Barnard and obtained the injunction.

Mr. Weeks Culver was next called, in reference to the suit of Elmendorf against Savage and others, to contradict the statement of Mr. Boardman, counsel for defendant, who had testified that in this case Judge Barnard had granted the plaintiffs $1,500 allowance. Mr. Culver denied the statement *in toto*, and said that on the contrary Barnard had unjustly allowed Boardman $400 and $75 costs.

Mr. J. H. Strahan said he was a counselor-at-law, and was at present the counsel for Mr. Controller Green; was called by the defense to controvert the testimony recently given by Ex-Mayor Havemeyer. The principal point on which Mr. Strahan was asked to testify was the statement of Mr. Havemeyer, that when Judge Barnard granted the injunction which stopped the course of the Tammany thieves, he did so because the pressure of public opinion was so great that he dared not refuse; but that afterward he had frittered away the effect of this injunction by numerous modifications. In rebuttal of this, Mr. Strahan gave a long and circumstantial account of the obtaining of this injunction. He said that he was counsel for Mr. John Foley, the plaintiff in the suit, and that when the papers were prepared, he, Mr. Foley, and several Reformers called upon Judge Sutherland, who was sitting in Chambers. He (Mr. Strahan) presented the papers and asked the Judge to grant the injunction upon them. The Judge was rather startled at the magnitude of the thing, hesitated and made several excuses, and finally told the gentlemen that he felt himself unable to grant this injunction, as his term of office had nearly expired, and he did not care to damage his own interests so materially. The gentlemen then repaired to Harlem, to make application to Judge Ingraham for this injunction, but singularly enough, although that gentleman was aware such application was about to be made to him, he found pressing business to take him out of town, and the Reformers returned to the City considerably disgusted. A discussion then took place, and it was agreed that application should be made to Judge Barnard. The witness stated that the papers were presented to the Judge in open Court and were signed without hesitation.

Mr. Augustus Brown, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, was examined in relation to the suit of Bowles against Duff, but his evidence elicited nothing of importance.

Mr. Jay Gould was questioned upon the subject of paying mony to Judge Barnard. The witness denied the statement that he had ever paid Barnard money directly or indirectly. In cross-examination he said he knew nothing of a certain check for $5,000, which was supposed to have passed between Judge Barnard and himself; acknowledged that he had, on the occasion of the birth of Judge Barnard's son, made the child a present, but on no other occasion did he ever give or offer Barnard anything.

Mr. W. A. Beach said he had been counsel for the Erie Railroad, and testified in relation to the granting of certain orders by Judge Barnard in the Heath and Raphael suit.

Mr. J. C. Bushnell, one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified in relation to the $50,000 which, on a former occasion, he had affirmed was paid to Judge Fullerton for the purpose of getting James Fisk to suspend his suit against the Union Pacific. It will be remembered that Mr. Fullerton, the day Mr. Bushnell's testimony was published, at his own request, was called as a witness, and stated that this $50,000 was paid to James Fisk as hush money. Mr. Bushnell, in his testimony yesterday, stated that he had an interview with Fisk upon the subject, and Fisk positively assured him that he had never received one dollar of this money, knew nothing about it, and withdrew the suit for totally different considerations.

Mr. Charles Miller corroborated the testimony of his partner, Mr. John Develin.

The Committee then adjourned until 10 A. M. on Monday, the 25th inst., when a number of witnesses will be called by the Bar Association to inquire into a charge against Barnard which has hitherto remained untouched.

The Subcommittee met yesterday at 10 A. M. to hear complaints against the Register's office. Mr. Higginbotham, attorney, who had already given testimony of a nature seriously affecting the Register and his management, was subpœnaed, but did not appear until 1½ P. M., when the Committee had gone home. He then sent for Mr. Niles. Mr. Niles said he was willing to hear his testimony, and at the same time reprimanded him for wasting the time of the Committee and putting the State to expense.

Mr. Higginbotham offered no excuse for his conduct, and Mr. Niles, indignant at his behavior, used some rather strong language toward him, whereupon Higginbotham raised his cane and violently threatened to break it over Mr. Niles' head. Mr. Niles remained quite unperturbed in his seat, merely saying that if the gentleman broke his cane it would certainly be the last cane he would have the pleasure of breaking. Higginbotham then subsided slightly, and muttered some kind of an apology, which Mr. Niles interrupted by saying that he was present for the purpose of hearing evidence and not apologies and would call him to account for his conduct on some other occasion. Mr. Niles then proceeded to ask him a few questions, when Higginbotham stopped him and said he would not give evidence except in the presence of a stenographer. Mr. Niles explained that the stenographer of the Committee had waited for him for two hours, when he was sent away; Mr. Higginbotham then said he would pay $20 to a stenographer who would take down his testimony for one hour. A stenographer was sent for, and upon these terms the examination proceeded.

Mr. Higginbothom, on Wednesday last, testified in relation to the fees and charges of the Register's office, and made some very strong statements regarding that office. Yesterday his testimony consisted principally of modifications of these statements. He said he had found one "search" for which $15 95, instead of the legal charge of $4 92, was paid, and also that, as he understood the law, the legal charge for a search, under any circumstances, was only $5, but afterwards admitted there might be a law of which he was ignorant, allowing the Register to charge more than that sum. The witness further said he was convinced that the Register knew of these overcharges, as he received the fees himself, but that the charges under the present Register were not nearly as exorbitant as they formerly were, and that improvements of an extensive nature had been made in the management of official business.

The witness, at the conclusion of his testimony, attempted to get up an altercation with Mr. Niles, which that gentleman promptly stopped, and, indeed, behaved throughout with perfect calmness. The scene took place in the public reading-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The County Clerk's Office Inquiry—Proceedings Yesterday—Adjournment Sine Die.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the management and condition of the Department of the County Clerk met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Committee consisted of Messrs. S. J. Tilden, Flammer and Hays. Julien T. Davies, a lawyer, examined by Mr. Flammer, said: I have taken at random from a bundle of title-papers in the office of the County Clerk titles passed in 1871 and 1872, and have in many cases calculated the legal fees on them; in these cases I have made the fees either the same or a little more than the County Clerk charged; I have made tables of the searches I examined, giving the number of the search, the number of days it was left in his office, the legal fees, the sums paid, and the difference between the two last mentioned; the searches selected are a fair representation of the ordinary searches and the moneys paid on them; I find the extras about fifty per cent. of the legal fees; in some cases a little less, and in others a little more; in 1872 the searches, with a single exception, were made twenty-four hours after they left the County Clerk's office; since the 1st of January last, owing to the negotiations by the Third-avenue Savings Bank of a great many mortgages with the company, the amount of business we had in the County Clerk's office has been very large; the extras paid have been half of the legal fees, as will be seen by the table I present; as all our searches have to be done within ten days—that, I believe, is the limit within which searches are to be done without extra charge—I cannot speak of my own knowledge upon that subject at all; I think the practice of the law that the searches be returned within a specified time hinders the practice of extortion; I think it would tend very much to a clear understanding in searching for titles, and facility in their examination, if an act would be passed diminishing the numbers of liens that are recognized as such, or supposed to be such, in the County Clerk's office; with reference to the same matter of insolvent and general assignment, it seems every purpose is answered when it is recorded in the Register's office, and it seems to be the proper place for them; I suppose the labor of searching for judgments is far greater than for all other notices and liens combined; I seldom made personal searches from the records of the County Clerk's office; we always take the official search as correct, and therefore I am not as familiar with the matter as Mr. Loew's clerks.

Q.—What, in your opinion, would be a sufficient margin as to the time for the County Clerk to complete searches ordinarily in his office? A.—I am not sufficiently well-informed with the clerical force in the office to state.

Mr. Loew here presented a statement of the various acts of the Legislature under which his department was conducted.

Mr. Tilden said that none of those were of recent date, and a careful comparison of the condition of things ten years ago with those of today should be made.

Mr. Davies' examination renewed: I think the office of the County Clerk is exceedingly well managed, and has been very much improved under Mr. Loew's supervision; I had occasion a few times to complain of want of attention among his subordinates, and he has always personally rectified the matter; I think the care of the papers is singularly correct, and I never knew an instance where a paper could not be found after having entered it; I don't think the charge for judgments is enough by any means.

Vedder Van Dyke testified in reply to Mr. Flammer: I belong to the firm of Alexander & Deane; Mr. Alexander is counsel of the Equitable Life Insurance Company; we examine titles for the Company on loans on bond and mortgage; I have been searching titles for about five years; we do quite a large business in searching titles; nearly all our searches are required within a short time—generally less than ten days, and, of course, we always expect to pay more than the legal fee; we inform our clients if they want searches at such an early time it will be necessary for them to pay extra; we never made any complaint about the fees charged in the office, and I don't remember that any of our clerks have; the extra charges have always seemed to me less than fifty per cent. of the legal fees; the Clerk always states the amount he charges for legal fees and the amount of extras, and the extras seemed to us always moderate; we have no fault to find with the Clerk or any of the subordinates there; I don't remember having any searches in for twenty days.

To Mr. Loew—I don't recollect having heard any one complain of the management of the office; so far as we know Mr. Loew's executive ability is very good indeed; his searches are always on time.

To Mr. Tilden—The papers are kept in good order in the office.

Chas. E. Loew, County Clerk, testified in answer to Mr. Flammer: My office is not altogether what is called a fee office; it is partially fee and partially salaried; excluding the clerks in the Courts, the clerks under me are paid by salary fixed by law, and paid by the County; the searches in the office are paid by the County Clerk from the fees he receives for searching, and the fees which are not searching fees are paid monthly to the County Treasurer, under oath; independent of fees for searching, my office is a salaried office; the salary of the County Clerk was fixed in December, 1847, by the Board of Supervisors, at $3,000 as County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the office is divided into two departments, the Searching Department and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court; the expenses of running the office are paid by the County, and the County receives the fees; the expenses of the Searching Department are paid by the County Clerk himself; the average expense of the Searching Department is about from $20,000 to $25,000 a year; that includes compensation for searches.

Q.—What is the average receipt for fees during the last two or three years? A.—I don't think the Committee has a right to ask that question; still, I will answer it by saying I have kept no account of them, but that they are far less than what are stated in the newspapers; from what little knowledge I have of what I receive, I would be willing to take $25,000 a year for them, after paying the expense; I would be unwilling to take the responsibility of the office at a salary less than that amount; I take the risk of searches, of judgments or other liens being left off, the risk of clerks making mistakes, and in the event of the errors they are liable to make, I should be responsible for the amount, and should have to pay it, under the law; I give a bond, in two sureties, in the sum of $15,000; the bond states the Clerk shall be liable for omissions, errors and irregularities; I think it highly important that the Clerk should be personally responsible under the law.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die.*

Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association was held last evening. Hon. John McCool, President, in calling for the report of the Albany Committee, stated that he was one of them, and he believed that they had made a favorable impression on the Legislative Committee. He said he had seen Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and that gentleman had expressed himself anxious for the proposed improvements provided for in the bill of the Association, but would not compromise himself by giving his sanction to any measure which would endanger the new depot. Mr. McCool suggested that a permanent committee be appointed and sent to Albany to watch over the interests of the Association.

Mr. J. G. Prague, engineer, stated the nature of Mr. Vanderbilt's proposition, viz.: to sink the track from Forty-ninth-street, wall it, and throw elevated bridges over stated crossings; lay down four sets of rails, taking fifty-six feet off the avenue, and that the City should pay half the expense.

Messrs. Glaze, Cohen and Stern spoke of their experience in Albany, and advocated the appointment of a permanent committee. A resolution to that effect was put and carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Sudden Death at Wallack's Theatre.

The audience at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, were considerably startled by a tragedy not down in the bills. Among the spectators witnessing the play of the "Veteran" was Mr. Charles L. Norton, aged fifty, a resident of Freesburg, Chemung County, N. Y., temporarily stopping at the Continental Hotel. At about 8¾ o'clock, while the play was in progress, Mr. Norton was taken suddenly ill, and was carried from his seat to the vestibule of the theatre, where he expired in a few moments. The remains of the gentleman were removed to the Morgue to await the action of Coroner Young, who has been notified to hold an inquest. Death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

FINE ARTS.

Picture Sales—New Paintings—Notes.

The Snedecor collection of oil and water-colors, now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway, is attracting considerable attention. One room is devoted entirely to the water colors, many of which are of more than ordinary merit. We notice among them three or four by Vibert, one by E. Frere, several by Bellecour, one by Koek-Koek, one by Zamacois, and a number by representatives of the English school. Among the oils is Mr. James Hart's "Under the Elms," and "Coming Storm," both of which, though not free from faults, are decidedly the best specimens of Mr. Hart's style we have yet seen. The first shows careful study of foliage and good drawing; the color, however, is not so harmonious as it might be. The "Coming Storm" is a strong and well-composed picture. Near this hangs a small, recently-finished landscape by Mr. Wm. Hart, very charming in color and composition. Carl Hubner is represented by a way-worn traveler being entertained in a peasant's cottage. The expression is strong and truthful. From Brillouin there is a small composition, representing soldiers drinking and dicing, with all that admirable diversity, and yet simplicity of attitude of the various figures for which Brillouin's paintings are remarkable. Escosura is well represented by a Venetian scene—an aristocratic company landing from their gondolas—charming in color and exquisitely finished. Carl Becker has two richly-dressed cavaliers coming down stairs and talking earnestly together. This is a fine composition, though we have seen better specimens of this artist's work. Casilear is well represented by a "Park Scene," and there are some good pictures by Geo. H. Boughton, Tiffany, Levy, Wm. Amberg and J. G. Brown. Some wonderfully realistic studies of piscine life, by Trumbull, should not be forgotten. The sale will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings next. The water-colors are the most important and best collection ever offered at auction in this City.

NEW PICTURES.

At the Goupil Gallery a fine landscape by C. F. Lessing, painter of the well-known composition entitled "The Martyrdom of Huss," has been placed on exhibition. It is not a particularly striking work in any respect. It represents a river running beneath high, rocky banks, with a stormy sky in the background. In color it is truthful though somewhat monotonous. In the same gallery are two paintings by Boulanger, "The Interior of a Mosque" and "A Party of Arabs;" one by Rothel, representing an old woman and a little child watching two butterflies, which is full of expression, one by Hy. Schlepinger of a lady attired in the style known as Louis Quatorze; one by H. Ewer, a carefully painted work by Simmonds, entitled "The Legacy," representing two expectant ones listening to the reading of a paper by their pastor, and a charming composition by Meyer von Bremen, in which a young girl, before retiring for the night, is casting a last fond look on a case of jewels. The flesh painting is admirable, and, perhaps, altogether this may be considered one of the finest works this artist has yet sent us. A landscape by Theo. Rosseau, and a small picture by Meissonier, in which the artist introduces his own portrait, will shortly be on view in the gallery.

NOTES.

We have, heretofore, referred to the fact that some 250 pictures have been prepared by the artists of the French and Dusseldorf school, as a gift to their unfortunate brethren in Chicago. They are expected to arrive here during next month, and will be exhibited at the Leavitt Art Rooms on or about the 1st of May. Among the French contributors we notice the names of Baugnet, Bougueran, Jules Breton, Hy. Bacon, Brillouin, Brun, Coomans, E. Frere, Gerome, Merle, Cot, Hamman and Levy. Carl Huber will send a small picture, entitled the "The Fire," representing a little girl, with a pet canary, which she is supposed to have saved from the wreck of the paternal cottage. It is hoped that the sale of these pictures will realize $45,000 or $50,000, and that the expenses will be made up by the money collected for their exhibition previous to the sale.

Mr. Church is busily at work on his picture of the Parthenon. It will be on public exhibition within a short time.

On Monday evening, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, Mr. Hiram Hitchcock will read a paper on "The recent discoveries in Cyprus," by United States Consul Di Cesnola.

New Music.

This seems to be a busy time among musical publishers, judging by the number and variety of new pieces we are called upon to acknowledge. From Wm. Hall & Son we have "An Evening Thought," by Hawthorn, which is not without grace; a bright little Mazurka, by Manuel Ortiz Solis, and a Galop, admirably suited to young pianists, entitled "Life and Joy," by Puerner. "Dreamings at Twilight," a pleasing reverie, composed by a young and gifted pianist, David M. Levett, who has evidently studied good masters without mechanically reproducing them, comes from the same house. Likewise one of Vincent Wallace's charming songs, "Bird of the Wild Wing," which renews our regret that he whose music moved so many hearts is lost to us forever. An "Ave Maria," by Guiseppe Nicholao, is deserving of praise, and is well suited to a high soprano. "Merry Little Birds," by Francis H. Brown, is as joyous a song as its name indicates; it requires a high soprano, with considerable execution. "Bewitching Gipsey Hat," by H. P. Danks, and "Whisper it Softly," by T. M. Brown, are songs arranged with chorus. They are not difficult; the first is rather pretty and sprightly. We would suggest to Mr. A. Alphonso Dayton, who wrote the words of the latter, that "Helping dispel the cold," &c., is not good grammar. An "Ave Maria," by Carlo Bassini—the author's last work—is also on the Messrs. Hall's list. It is easy and impressive, and the voice is not overlaid by elaborate accompaniments. From C. H. Ditson & Co. we have received "Valse d'Amour," the last composition of Harry Sanderson; it is sparking and bright as were his own performances, and will be esteemed a welcome legacy by his numerous admirers. "Floating on the Breeze" is a graceful little romance for the piana-forte by James M. Wehli, difficult enough to interest average performers without discouraging them. "Marche des Vivandières" is a spirited movement on a single and rather attractive theme, also by this great pianist, in whose brilliant galop, "Neck and Neck," hardihood has been driven to the extent of permissible limits. Sidney Smith's "Jeunesse Dorée" is an agreeable contribution from this prolific composer. "Il Sospiro" (the sigh) is a very pretty little canzonet by Campana, with Italian and English words. "Dreaming, Still Dreaming" and "Love is at the Helm" are songs by J. R. Thomas, who, without any extraordinary brightness, is never dull. Buchanan Read's pretty lines entitled a "Midnight Song," are set to rather monotonous music by Roeckel. One of of Schubert's exquisite compositions ("Aufenthalt") appears with appropriate English words, and is called "My Abode." The music by Arthur S. Sullivan to Jean Ingelow's "The Snow Lies White," is not quite worthy of the poetry. Among Messrs. Ditson's publications is one peculiarly appropriate to this season. It is an Easter anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen Today," by Henry Wilson, a work of much labor honestly executed and carefully finished, and calculated to prove extremely useful in many of our church choirs.

The Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Suit Discontinued.

The investigation in the suit of Luther C. Challis against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was resumed before Referee Lawrence yesterday. Judge Fullerton and Gens. Craig and Pryor represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Shafer and Billings the defense.

The first witness examined was Mr. Challis, the plaintiff. He was questioned by Judge Fullerton, and testified as follows: I am a man of property; most of it is in Kansas; I own more than 600 lots in the City of Kansas, and am interested in a ferry running to Atchison; the estimated value of the property is from $500,000 to $1,000,000; I can say positively that it is worth more than $500,000, clear of all incumbrances; I own 400 shares in the Pacific Mail Company; I became possessor of them on the 6th of November last; I personally gave my proxy to Mr. Stockwell when he became President.

Mr. Fullerton rested here, and asked the defense if they proposed to controvert the claims of Mr. Challis to being a man of property.

Mr. Shafer said they were more interested in building up the character of the shareholders of the Pacific Mail Company than breaking it down. Mr. Challis said he was a stockholder of the Company, and that was sufficient. When this suit was commenced, the defense used all the instruments in their power; now they had settled down to the simple issue of defending the management of the Company. They did not purpose to bring evidence to break down Mr. Challis' character.

This announcement seemed to take the prosecution a little by surprise, and a brief consultation was held between the plaintiff and his counsel. At its conclusion, Judge Fullerton said they had come forward that morning prepared with a number of witnesses to prove the good standing of Mr. Challis. He had brought this suit in good faith, believing that the officers of the Pacific Mail Company had, among other things, lent money on Sewing-machine paper, which would have been a clear violation of their charter. After the testimony of Mr. Stockwell, Gen. Baxter, and Mr. Bellows, the other day, the prosecution was satisfied that there was a mistake, and that the improper transactions reported had really never taken place. There the suit might have been discontinued, so far as the plaintiff was concerned; but an attack had been made on his character, and he felt bound in justice to himself to continue it, and vindicate himself from the aspersions cast on him. The defense had now acknowledged all Mr. Challis asked, and nothing remained but to discontinue the suit.

After some little friendly discussion between the parties, the following order was drawn up and signed.

"Luther C. Challis against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company: It is hereby consented that an order discontinuing the above suit be entered, without costs to either party."

THE FEAST OF PURIM.

Its Origin and Traditions—Observance Here and Elsewhere.

From sunset yesterday until sunset today is the Jewish festival of Purim, the one in which that peculiar nation celebrates the fall of Haman and the restored prosperity of the Jews through the influence of the fair Esther, a favorite of the mighty King Ahasuerus. The Book of Esther, which records these events, forms a part of the Jewish sacred writings, and has also been admitted by Christians into that compilation of inspired manuscripts which we term the Bible. Yet, nevertheless, the authorship of the Book of Megillah, as it is termed by the Iahudim, is unknown, although of comparatively recent date. It is ascribed by tradition to the joint labors of Mordecai and Esther, but it is but just to state that many Hebrew scholars of great erudition have grave doubts on this point, and believe it to be only a translation in Hebrew of a Persian work. Wherever the children of Judah are carried by their adventurous spirit, in whatever quarter of the globe they make a home, the fourteenth day of the month Adar, the last of the Jewish year, is the occasion of special services in the synagogue and feasting in the home. Yesterday evening the synagogues were all crowded, and the readers, bringing forth the roll of manuscript which contains the romantic story of Esther, repeated in the musical recitative which is *de rigueur* the villainy of Haman, the wisdom of Mordecai, and the patriotic self-devotion of the beautiful Esther. In one or two of the strictly orthodox synagogues, such as those on Chrystie and Allen streets, the audience stamped their feet or struck the ground with heavy sticks whenever the detested name of Haman was pronounced. This morning also there will be the same service. It was the custom among the Jews in olden times to have processions in the public streets with maskers taking the characters that figure most prominently in the story of Esther. In Poland, where the Jews have more absolute liberty than in any other country in the world—not even excepting America—there dramatic representations take place. The maskers go from house to house, and play a short kind of drama. Then they are invited inside, and partake of wine and cake. The latter is one of the special dishes, and is made of very rich paste, with honey and poppy seed, a combination which may not please a modern palate, but which would have been delicious to an ancient Roman. The wealthier Jews keep open house all day, and, not content with welcoming their poorer brethren send presents of clothes, food and money to their houses. Here, in New-York, the only procession permitted is that of St. Patrick, and the Jews, though among the wealthiest, the most educated, the most progressive and the most patriotic of our citizens, are not permitted to revive publicly the ancient events that took place in Shushan, more than 2,000 years ago. They tried it some years ago, and were arrested. So at present they confine themselves to the performance of their mystery-play in private houses.

It may be interesting to the Bibical student to learn that the events spoken of in the book of Esther, cover a period of more than ten years, and that Shushan is considered by the Jews to be identical with Persipolis or Pasargardha, which means home of the Persians. It is at present a mass of ruins, and is known to the modern Persians as Istakhar, and to the wandering Arabs as *Chahel Minar*, the Forty Pillars, from the numerous columns of superb workmanship which still remain erect.

Funeral of the Late Col. E. Le Gal—Brigade Orders.

The funeral of the late Col. Eugene Le Gal, formerly in command of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of the New-York State National Guard, will take place this morning at St. Paul's Church. Col. Le Gal was born in Brittany, France, in 1817, and came to this country at an early age. He commenced his military career as a private in the Light Guards, in 1830. In 1853 he received the rank of Captain, and was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Ewen, Fourth Brigade. In the Fall of 1855 he became Major of the Garde Lafayette, and two years later was promoted to its Colonelcy. In 1863, while in command of the Regimental District, he went to Baltimore to assist in the preparations for the repulse of the invasion of Maryland, and rendered very valuable service. Some years since Col. Le Gal was invalided, in consequence of protracted illness, and has lately taken no active part in military affairs. When in full possession of health he was indefatigable in attending to the duties of his command, and took great pride in the appearance and efficiency of his regiment. His death, on the 20th inst., at the age of fifty-five, is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral services will be conducted with military honors, and the body will be interred in the family burial-ground, near Bergen, N. J.

The following order has been issued relative to the funeral of the late Colonel:

Head-Quarters Third Brigade,
First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New-York, March 22, 1872.

General Orders No. 4.—I. It is with deep regret that the Brigadier-General commanding announces the death of Ex-Col. Eugene Le Gal, who so long and faithfully served in the National Guard as Commandant of the Fifty-fifth Regiment. His loss will be sincerely deplored by all to whom he was known.

II. The Fifty-fifth Regiment is hereby detailed to act as funeral escort, and will assemble at their armory on Sunday, March 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

III. The following officers are requested to act as pall-bearers, and will assemble at the armory of the Fifty-fifth Regiment at 1 o'clock P. M.: Col. Sidney W. Cooper, First Regiment; Col. Emmons Clark, Seventh Regiment; Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Braine, Ninth Regiment; Col. Wm. B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Webster, First Regiment.

IV. The officers of this Brigade, and of the National Guard in general, are respectfully invited to attend in full uniform. They will assemble at the armory of the Fifty-fifth Regiment at 1 o'clock P. M.

V. The Brigade Staff will assemble at No. 60 St. Mark's-place at 12½ o'clock M., fully equipped, (dismounted,) and with the usual badge of mourning.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian.
William Seward, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

"Australian" Kelly Under Arrest—His Bail Rejected.

An action entitled Thomas O'Connell *vs.* James Kelly has been for some time pending in the Supreme Court. This, it appears, is a suit to recover money alleged to have been received from plaintiff by defendant under alleged false representation, in Australia, some years ago. Some months since an order of arrest was issued against the defendant, in the Supreme Court, Otsego County, bail being fixed at $16,000. Yesterday the warrant was executed, and defendant tendered as bondsman Ex-Alderman Barney Kelly, one of Tweed's bondsmen, who was refused by the Sheriff. Subsequently a writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the prisoner brought before Judge Cardozo, where bail was again tendered and a motion made that it be accepted. Judge Cardozo adjourned the hearing to the 28th inst.

What is Thought of Cooke's Return—When He Will be Tried.

The return of William Hennessy Cooke to this City appears to have surprised Attorney-General Barlow as much as any one. In reply to inquiries, yesterday, he stated that he knew nothing relating to Cooke, and that nothing had been done by him, or any one acting under him, in the matter. Judge Bedford said that Cooke had suddenly appeard before him, on Friday afternoon, to furnish bail for his appearance in the Court of General Sessions, to answer to two indictments for forgery. Mr. John Graham appeared as his counsel, and Assistant District-Attorney Fellows for the people. He gave bail in $10,000 on the two indictments, Mr. John Chamberlain, of Twenty-fifth-street, becoming his bondsman.

Judge Bedford wished it to be understood that he was not responsible for any biographical sketches of the accused.

Mr. Graham was not aware of Cooke's return till he was sent for by him to act as his counsel.

As was announced in the Times immediately after the indictment had been found by the Grand Jury, Cooke is charged with altering the figures representing $48,000 on a City lumber bill of Schuyler & Co. to $463,039 27. The offense is forgery in the third degree, the penalty five years in State Prison. No evidence that can be received as legal has yet been produced to prove that Cooke was concerned in the voucher robbery with Baulch and Hagerty. The testimony of a hackman, who drove a man in his carriage from the City Hall to Cooke's rooms in Thompson-street, on the night of the burglary, was considered at the time proof positive of Cooke's complicity, although the hackman could not identify him as the "man in gray clothes" spoken of by Mrs. Hagerty's servant-girl. Proof of the burning of a large part of the vouchers in Cooke's apartments, it is said, is in the City, if the persons having a knowledge of the facts could be made to testify. Cooke was one of the chief henchman of Wm. M. Tweed, occupying one of the positions in the Department of Public Works, where the most money was allowed for expenditure—the Bureau of Supplies. The most palpable frauds appear in the accounts of this Bureau, as published in the Times. Cooke's friends say that he has returned to stand his trial for the offense with which he is charged. Cooke will probably be tried at the April term of the Court of General Sessions.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police, during the past week, arrested 1,386 persons in this City.

Col. Lockwood L. Doty, of the Pension Office, has paid off this quarter 6,200 persons over $100,000 in money.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water off Castle Garden yesterday. It was sent to the Morgue.

John Hendrickson, aged fourteen, fell from a first floor window at Weber's piano warerooms yesterday, and was fatally injured.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. Albert, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuba mail package.

A cargo of bricks from Haverstraw for the new Post-office was delivered yesterday. They are the first that have arrived since the beginning of the Winter.

It is rumored that Louis Klueber, whose establishment in Beekman-street was the scene of a torpedo explosion several months ago, has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

It is understood that the prosecution of William F. Weld & Co., of Boston and New-York, for alleged frauds upon the revenue, has been compromised by the payment of $600,000.

A dinner was given at the Union League Club, last night, to B. T. Harrington, M. A., of Westchester, by the Alumni of his school, and he was presented with a handsome clock and bronze.

Bernard Borchadt, who was charged with selling unstamped cigars, appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and, waiving examination, gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

In the matter of Moore & Sealy Brothers, against whom a petition in bankruptcy has been filed, a reference was ordered by Judge Blatchford to Commissioner Joseph Gutman.

A committee of seven has been appointed by the Board of Fire Underwriters to consider the advisability of a general uniform tariff, and to frame a scale of premiums, to be presented at the next meeting.

In the suit of Wall against Gordon, for an injunction to restrain the latter from having sung the ballad, "When the Band Begins to Play," Judge Robinson has dissolved the preliminary injunction.

Mr. Wm. H. Macy, for many years President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, has resigned. The directors have appointed in his stead Mr. Nicholas F. Palmer. Mr. David L. Holden has also been chosen cashier.

The body of an unknown man was found near Sixty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, last night, and taken to the Morgue. The deceased was about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, brown hair and sandy mustache.

Thomas Carter, an engineer on Ward's Island, was arrested yesterday, charged with having been concerned in the burglary at the Manhattan Dyeing and Sponging Works at Union, N. J. Carter was taken to New-Jersey.

The grand opening of the great organ of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, to-night, will be celebrated by a concert, in which several well known performers will take part.

Some of those interested in the naval stores and petroleum trades, who at present occupy a portion of the Produce Exchange, are signing a memorial asking for a removal to their old quarters in the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street.

Suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Mr. Henry Brown against Louis Klueber, to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of his son, Henry Brown, Jr., killed by the torpedo explosion at Klueber's store, in Beekman-street, last Fall.

The statement in a morning journal that Mr. L. C. Lathrop, cotton broker, had been arrested on charges of defrauding Mr. Edward M. Freeman of $5,000, is believed to be untrue by the President of the Exchange, the President of the Board of Managers, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, against whom an order of arrest was granted in the suit of W. H. Kimble and Samuel G. Moon, of Pennsylvania, for libel, gave bail before Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, yesterday, in the sum of $10,000, Messrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Chas. S. Wyman became his sureties in $5,000 each.

Frederick Mendelbaum, doing business at the corner of Clinton and Rivington streets, was charged with receiving some portion of $10,000 worth of silks and satins which were stolen from Grose, Bertrand & Latour, of No. 466 Broome-street, on the 26th of February. He was held in $1,000 bail to await the arrival of a witness from Cleveland.

At a meeting of the Commanders of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic last night, to make arrangements for decorating the graves of the Union dead on May 30, M. A. Reed, James Miller Post No. 76, was elected Chairman; J. C. J. Langbein, Sedgwick Post No. 24, Secretary, and Geo. F. Hopper, Sumner Post No. 24, Treasurer, of the Memorial Committee.

A partial investigation was made by Coroner Young, yesterday, in the case of John M. Downes, of No. 52 Mulberry-street, who was killed on Friday night last, by either falling or having been thrown down stairs, during a fracas with John and Mary Crowl, living in the same house. Mrs. Crowl was discharged, but her husband was committed, to await the final result of the inquest.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-street, to-morrow evening. Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain United States Senate, and Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster, President Drew Theological Seminary.

BROOKLYN.

There were 361 arrests made last week.

The tax receipts for the week amounted to $84,322 63.

Judge Gilbert yesterday, granted an order of discontinuance in the case of S. C. Challin against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

The proposed widening of Myrtle-avenue will take off three feet from the sidewalks on each side of the street. The property-holders have sent a committee of five to Albany to protest against the measure.

Complaints are made by the residents along the line of the Bath Railroad, on the Fifth-avenue, with regard to the running of dummy engines on that thoroughfare, which they claim renders it impracticable for horse travel.

Forty of the parties now under indictment for election frauds will be brought to trial at the April term of the City Court. Twenty of them were indicted in 1870, when they were defended by Mr. Brittan, the present District Attorney.

The "striking" painters continue to make forced accessions to their ranks. Yesterday two New-York workmen who having been out of work for several months, had taken a contract for a job on the Clove-road, were compelled by a party of strikers to abandon their work and promise not to return to it.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans and Reform Democrats of Pelham have nominated Theodore Peresson for Supervisor.

In the town of Harrison the Democrats have nominated Charles C. Haviland for Town Clerk, and John G. Lane for Justice of the Peace.

Mr. P. Hendricks has received the regular Democratic nomination for Supervisor of the town of West Chester. Mr. Bradford, Sr., is the nominee on the Citizens' ticket.

The Democrats of East Chester have nominated Ex-Assembleyman Edward D. Lawrence for Supervisor, Robert W. Foster for Town Clerk, and Samuel Fee for Justice of the Peace.

The Tax-payers' Union of West Farms have indorsed the nomination of Hon. John B. Haskins (Democrat) for the office of Supervisor, and George Wallace (Republican) for Justice of the Peace.

In the town of Pelham the Democrats have nominated the following ticket: For Supervisor, Benjamin Hegeman, (present incumbent;) for Town Clerk, George Sembler; Justice of the Peace, David Carll; Collector, Augustus B. Wood; Commissioner of Highways, Elisha Booth.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three additional cases of small-pox were reported yesterday to the Jersey City health authorities.

A boy named William Hall robbed the ticket-office at Farnwood, on the Jersey Central Railroad, on Friday night, of $425. Hall was captured at Somerville, last evening, and $392 of the stolen money recovered.

Joseph Wheeler was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with damaging a palace-car on the Erie Railway, some time since. The Company offered a reward of $500, gold, for the detection of the culprit. The car was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

Jersey City has a balance in bank of $25,166. The Board of Finance has passed a resolution ordering the issue of $500,000 in Water bonds to run thirty years from April 1. They bear seven per cent. interest and are to be sold at 99.

Late on Friday night a boiler explosion took place at the New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company's works, at Trenton. The boiler-tender, named Hughes, was killed, and five others were more or less hurt, but none of them seriously.

Tobias H. Brown, the town treasurer of North Bergen Township, Hudson County, has been missing from his home for three weeks. His accounts show that he is indebted to the township about $475, though on the day he disappeared he deposited $1,100 to the credit of the authorities.

STATEN ISLAND.

The reformers on Staten Island are still investigating the records of the officials of the different townships. Yesterday a number of office-holders of the village of Southfield were tried, and some of them convicted of malfeasance. Sentence was reserved.

Today the newly-appointed Methodist preachers by the late Conference for Richmond County will preach their introductory sermons in the several churches about the island.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. H. De Bevoise was nominated for Mayor of Long Island City, yesterday, and S. B. Noble for City Judge.

A burglar was arrested, last night, while attempting to enter the house of Mr. Chapman. He had placed a ladder against an upper window, and had just mounted it when he was discovered and captured.

Board of Police—Retirements, Promotions, &c.

The Board of Police, at their meeting yesterday, promoted the following roundsmen to be Sergeants, and assigned them to duty as follows: Wm. A. Lynes, Twenty-third Precinct; Chas. W. Schultz, Nineteenth Precinct; Geo. L. Suttie, Twenty-second Precinct; Joseph B. Eakins, Fifth Precinct; John J. Brogan, Sixth Precinct; Geo. Armstrong, Nineteenth Sub-precinct, and Jas. Gaynor, Twenty-sixth Precinct. Sergts. Geo. C. Crolius, Third Precinct; John Murphy and Wm. M. Grass, Twenty-second Precinct, were placed on the retired list, with a pension of $300 per annum. Patrolman Michael Muldoon, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was dismissed, and Sergt. Josiah A. Westervelt was transferred from the Eighteenth to the Thirty-first Precinct.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 23—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account. American securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

Paris, March 23—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 85c.

Liverpool, March 23—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Upland, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 28s. 9d. ℘ quarter. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Evening.—Clover-seed, 48s.@52s. ℘ cwt. for American Red.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from consumption receive lasting benefit by using cod-liver oil." Hazard & Caswell's is perfectly pure and sweet.

[Advertisement.]

Did you ever see a daily paper that did not contain a kerosene accident "item?" The remedy is found in the use of Pratt's Astral Oil.

[Advertisement.]

Established as the everlasting rocks are the unapproachable hats of Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.—James H. Holdane, Miss Mary H. Holdane, I. Perchewn, Mme. Helonse Rouax, Eugene Wartel, M. T. Garcier, M. Henninge, David Daoli, wife and child, Dr. C. L. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, 4 children and nurse, L. Gauthier, Henri de Cazolle, Mr. and Mme. Barry, Gabriel Rabel, of Philadelphia, David Rabel, of Philadelphia, George Ford, of Philadelphia, Jean Reine Abadem and Lino Peroz of Havana, Bernard Dulha, Alphonse Rosset Harann, M. C. Reffet, Pean Burtis, Chas. Belhangue, Jules Trighot, Albert Domestier, M. and Mme. Gardon, M. and Mme. Sylvester and infant, M. D. Dupont, wife and 2 children, H. Esserlier, Dallacout M. Dary, Mme. Cathenne, Fleahry Munaron, Mme. Marie Gilbert and daughter, Charles Barmann, Mme. G. E. Geffrier, M. and Mme. Modeste Derelli.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—John Wilson, Judge J. C. Sundrston, M. Moore, J. F. Harris, J. J. Turnbull, A. Cristie, Mrs. Dallar Glyn, D. Davis, Mrs. D. Davis, Master H. Davis, Master G. Davis, Master D. Davis, Master J. Davis, A. Herlinson, E. Hewett, Mr. Burkhalder, J. Jecks, W. Watts, Mrs. Watts, Miss Watts, Master Watts, H. Baker, Mr. Naismith, Miss Naismith, G. Hunt.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Wallace Wilson and 2 children, Robert Burton, Israel Joseph, W. Duggan, Capt. A. Nanp, H. D. Hall, Mr. Ewart, Henry J. Lingg, W. Hogan, George Hornby, Mr. Wilks, A. Gosling, John Miller, R. N. Hanson and wife, Mr. J. W. Cryder, Leopold Fleury, Martin Winkler, Thos. Stevens, L. F. Janervay, John Patton, J. G. Allen, W. Duegan.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Edward H. Jones, G. E. Slocum, wife, infant and nurse, Henrietta Jones, Henry Hoefsten, Andrew Mertz, H. Gardener, Mrs. C. Reed and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Holdridge, Mrs. Maynard, Jas. H. Denny, Miss M. H. Denny, Melviny Cluin.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—George Nelson, Miss M. Wolffe, H. M. Lane, H. Wolff, H. Bainsworth, R. B. Taylor, J. P. Paulding, Fred. Roosevelt, Geo. A. Adams, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. Marks and 5 children, W. Kenyon, Miss Lewis, Master G. H. Hull, Master D. Aldridge.

In steam-ship North America, for Rio, &c.—R. Barrington and wife, Samuel Bibas, Capt. Albert Betts, Henry Weiss, wife and 2 infants, Edwd. M. Coll, M. Fisher, A. Ayea, Eugene Ivins, John Read, John Leathers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—J. W. Minturn, wife, 3 children and 2 nurses, Rev. Mr. Watkins, B. Brown and wife, H. W. Baily, A. S. Gorham, J. J. De Costa, Franc Calcagnino, W. J. Marshall and wife, M. F. Lamar, R. De Lamar, Robert R. Bruce, Capt. McKay, G. Pento, wife and 3 children, Edward Sibley, M. G. H. Esler, M. Fay, G. E. Phent, H. Newton, A. Batesco, P. A. Frazer, wife and child, C. M. Dillon, J. Caloner, Mrs. Alger, wife and son, Mr. Erickson, Mrs. M. Isaacs, child and maid, Mr. Marting, A. F. Waring, and 20 seamen.

In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.—Archibald McGilchrist, William McCulloch, Evan E. Williams and lady, George Oliver, Mary A. Ware, Thomas Steward, James McClermount, Samuel McDonald, David Coverly.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Frederick Schaeffer, James Herrick, Wm. Herrick, John Herrick, Mrs. E. Herrick, Geo. R. Pendleton, James McClare, John Roe, Wm. Francis, Z. M. Faser and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets.....6:16 | Moon rises...6:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:11 | Gov. Island..8:00 | Hell Gate...9:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., United States and Brazil Steam-ship Co.; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) W. H. Webb; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Loriliard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Loriliard Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Ariadne, Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loriliard Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ship Moonlight, Nichols, Antwerp, Funch, Edye, & Co.

Barks Ching Too, (Br.,) Douglas, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Marie Stella, (Fr.,) Chuzean, St. Pierre, H. A. Vatable & Son; Carlotta, (Br.,) Dixon, Caibarien, C. N. Dixon; John Griffin, Westberg, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Catharine, (Dan.,) Rodgaarde, Elsinore, for orders, Edye & Co.; George Burnham, Staples, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Union T, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Eastern Star, Foster, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; N. Chase, Joy, Norfolk; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Gerent, Sanford, St. Kitts, Peniston & Co.; Frank & Nellie, Gregory, Savannah.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, which arr. 22d inst., reports, March 16, lon. 42 28, lat. 56 48, at 1¾ A. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 42 17, lon. 57 25, at 9¼ A. M., passed a Guion steamer do.; 17th, lat. 41 21, lon. 58 29, at 2 A. M., passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 18th, lat. 40 52, lon. 62 42, passed steam-ship Australia, hence for Glasgow; 21st, off Nantucket, at 7 A. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same date, at 8 A. M., passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same date, 15 miles W. of Nantucket, passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Glasgow; 22d, off Montauk, passed bark Glide, from Zanzibar for Boston.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana, 17th inst., 4 P. M., via Nassau, 19th inst., 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. 9th inst., 2½ P. M., at anchor under Great Isaac's light, spoke ship Florence Treat, (of Bangor,) from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans; the M. C. brings the remains of the late Capt. Richard Adams.

Steam-ship United States, Crowell, New-Orleans March 16, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Has had strong northerly winds: 250 miles S. of Hatteras spoke schr. Mattie E. Tabor, bound to New-York; 20 miles S. of Chincoteague, saw a steamer with a monitor in tow.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 21st inst., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) Barron, London 28, via Havre, March 2.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Jeanie Loutit, (of Wick,) Murdock, Shanghai Nov. 18, with mdse. to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan. Had moderate weather down the China Sea; passed through Sunda Straits Dec. 14; had moderate and light S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean; passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 22; called at St. Helena Feb. 3; had light S. E. trades up to the equator, which we crossed in lon. 27 W., on Feb. 17; very light N. E. trades off Cape Hatteras; March 17, we had a sudden change of wind from S. S. E. to N. in a heavy gale which reduced us to storm staysails, a very heavy cross-sea rising and breaking over us fore and aft; March 20, 21 and 22, had heavy E. and severe gales from N. W. with furious squalls, equal in intensity to a hurricane; could only show a mizzen stormsail; lay to in that condition 36 hours.

Bark John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsey, Porto Cabello 15 ds., with coffee and cotton to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Dannelrog, (Dan.,) for Philadelphia; had fine weather up to lat. 30; from thence strong N. W. gales; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Wingaard, Rio Janeiro Jan. 10, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Laid 20 ds. at Hampton Roads.

Bark Adriatic, (of Dundee,) Cappon, Hiogo Oct. 8, via Cape Town Jan. 26, with tea to Cary & Co.—vessel to order. Oct. 10, in the China, had a typhoon, commencing at E. S. E. and veering to N. N. W., in which sprung rudder, lost and split sails; crossed the equator Feb. 28, in lon. 29 30; from Cape Town to lat. 28 N. had fine weather, from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Chieftain, (of Inverness,) Cook, Messina Dec. 28 and Gibraltar Jan. 27, with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Had fine weather up to lat. 30 N., lon. 72; from thence strong variable gales; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Forest Prince, (of Halifax,) Merriman, San Fernando, Trinidad, 23 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) for New-York via Hampton Roads 3 ds.

Brig Virginia Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to Raynal & Co. Had moderate weather to the morning of the 20th, when off Barnegat encountered a severe N. W. gale, with heavy snow-squalls, lasting 2 ds.; sustained no damage.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, 19 ds. with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Had strong, variable weather; left in port schr. Pilos, from Baltimore, disc.

Brig John Kendall, (of Penzance,) James, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 65 ds. with wool to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Feb. 17 in lon. 27 W.; had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence 15 ds. with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Catharine, (N. G.,) Dryer, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Left no vessels; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Boston,) Waterhouse, Havana 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater March 21, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; put in the Breakwater for order.

Brig Ida L. Kay, (of Boston,) Clark, Darien, Ga., 21 ds., for Fairhaven, with pitch pine to master. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales almost the entire passage; off Hatteras, in a N. W. gale, lost part of deck load.

Schr. Leona, (of Granville, N. S.,) McWhinnie, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had moderate weather up to the lat. of Bermuda; from thence strong N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Baltimore, Taylor, Virginia, with railroad ties to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Caroline Kinzle, Adams, Virginia, with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. A. Berkele, Etheridge, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., for New-Haven.

Schr Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robt. J. Mercer, Waterman, Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. Haze, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. R. W. Huddle, Maloy, New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Orient.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Italy and City of Paris, for Liverpool; Dorian, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; North American, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Ariadne, for Galveston; George Washington and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Ashland, for Fernandina; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 23.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Achilles, Philadelphia; barks Philena, Buenos Ayres; Clothilde, Cienfuegos; schr. L. S. Hudson, Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; G. W. Clyde, for Philadelphia; schrs. Paul & Thompson, for Philadelphia; C. B. Wood, for Philadelphia; Fanny Elder, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 23.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Gazelle, from Matanzas; brig John Boyd, for Pernambuco, reports lost foretopsail, foresail and broke mainboom on the coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 23.—Arr. Helen bark Sands, from Antwerp.

Cld. steam ships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Ocean Child, for Port Madoc.

Sld., steam-ship America, for Baltimore. Spoken March 8, lat. 23 50, lon. 56, bark James A. Rawland, from Marseilles for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 23.—The bark Augustine Kobbe, from Matanzas, has arrived.

SAN FERNANDO, Trinidad, Feb. 29.—In port, bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados, discg., to load for New-York; brig Mary Celeste, Spate, New-York, discg.; Favorite, Duill, Trinidad, in quarantine, to load for do.; schrs. Annie Powers, New-York, discg.; Bowdowin, Randall, Baltimore, do.; Sarah L. Davis, Cottrel, Bucksville, S. C., discg.

Spoken.

Feb. 27, by brig John Kendall, in lat. 17 30 N., lon. 57 W., bark Tatay, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The Inman steam-ship City of Halifax, from St. Johns, N. F., March 9, has arr. out.

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